THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. F. HOUSTON, N. F. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$8.00
Delivered by carrier, per week.....15

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERALITIES.

CHICAGO is having strawberry festivals.

JANAUSCHECK is coming to this country to live.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., is to have a little quiet picnic of 6,000.

JOE JEFFERSON is at the Walnut street Theatre in Philadelphia.

The New York *Sun* says Tilton's hair would sell for seven dollars.

JOHN BROUGHAM is playing at Mrs. Drew's theatre in Philadelphia.

VICTOR HUGO is writing a novel with John Brown, of Ossawatomie, as hero.

IF sixteen drams make one ounce, how many will destroy all scruples?—*Fun.*

TOKAY punches are the latest neat drink among the statesmen at Albany.

MILLIONS of grasshoppers have begun their ravages in some parts of Kansas.

EDWIN BOOTH is to bring out Reade's own dramatization of Put Yourself in his Place.

A SEVERE frost last Tuesday did about $150,000 worth of damage to the Cape Cod cranberry crop.

THERE is talk of a grand army re-union of all Wisconsin regiments at Milwaukee on the Fourth of July.

BEFORE the close of the present year Milwaukee will be the Eastern terminus of over two thousand miles of railway.

THE Iowa Normal Academy of Music at Iowa City proposes to admit two pupils from each county of the State free of charge.

THE Boston *Post* says A Wisconsin gentleman sat down on a bee-hive the other day. He regrets the thinness of his trousers.

NEARLY five hundred delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly in Philadelphia made an excursion to Cape May on Saturday.

CHICAGO youth amuse themselves by tossing stones out of chamber windows, and one of them successfully killed a young woman the other day.

NEENAH and Menasha in Wisconsin, have fifteen flouring mills with forty-five run of stone, and a capacity to grind yearly 5,000,000 bushels of wheat.

MR. WM. VOORHES, JR., a member of the Philadelphia bar, was run over by a street car on Friday, and had to have his right leg amputated in consequence.

KOSSUTH is giving lessons in foreign languages at Turin, in order to make a living. He steadily refuses to accept any presents at the hands of his friends.

MR. JOHN F. MESSER, brother of the proprietor of the Philadelphia Sunday *Mercury*, fell from the third story window of his house on Sunday and was killed.

A MAN named Jones, in Troy, told his wife to pour a little kerosene in the stove and the fire would kindle quicker. Mr. Jones broke up housekeeping that morning before breakfast.

THE celebrated Countess Pourtales, one of the most brilliant luminaries of the Imperial court of France intends to shine upon the saloons and promenades of Newport this summer.

ON Saturday morning in the Cincinnati Workhouse Jacob Schlagenbecker was found hanging dead in his cell. He leaves a wife and child for abusing whom he was confined in the workhouse.

CAPT. PARKER, an old sea captain, left his satchel with $3,000 in a car of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad at Cleveland, on Saturday, and now, having remembered it, he can't get a thing of it.

A MAN named McLaughlin, a plasterer by trade, fell from the fourth story window of the Memphis Post-office building, on Saturday, striking the pavement beneath, from the effects of which he soon died.

THE King of Saxony, although now a very old man, has recently commenced studying the languages of Russia and Poland, in order to translate the works of some of their foremost poets into German.

A CLAIMANT appears at Davenport, Iowa, for 1,000 acres of land, most of which is valuable business property in the center of the city. The man claims to have purchased the land in 1840, paying $1,300 for it.

IN three or four months the railway over the Rigi will be in running order. The road passes through a region 5500 feet above the sea level, and the incline in many places is so great that a system of cogwheels and tracks will have to be employed.

IN St. Louis, last week, a woman was attacked and almost murdered by a negro and a white man, after she had gone to bed. They demanded her money, and finding but thirty dollars, beat and abused her shamefully. It is thought, however, that she may recover.

THE Buffalo *Express* says the Russian Minister is so pleased with Mark Twain's account of the reception of the passengers of the "Quaker City," by the Emperor and his household, that he is making a translation of the interview from "The Innocents Abroad," which he intends sending to Russia.

SIX Jews have taken the Egyptian loan of five millions. The foremothers of these Israelites borrowed all the jewelry of their ancient neighbors when they quit the country, and never paid them back. Here there is a fine opportunity for the Viceroy to balance the outstanding debts of the Pharaohs.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, of the New York Standard, comes out strongly in favor of electing Charles A. Dana, of the Sun, to the office of Coroner. If Dana were quite sure says a contemporary, that it would secure him the privilege of holding an inquest on the body of Young, he would rather be Coroner than President.

THERE is an elephant for sale in New York just now but the elephant market is heavy, and there seems to be no buyers. It is understood that the elephant can be bought for a few cents, but several thousand dollars will be charged for a little dog without which the mastodon becomes violent and kills his keepers and owners.

A NEW patent is out for the making of steel rails direct from the pig. The iron is melted in a cupola, run into a reverberatory furnace (where it is carbonized) run into ingots (allowed to set,) reheated, run through the rollers and made into rails, which, it is said, can be sold profitably at $45 per ton. This is a valuable invention if these things are so.

A CLAUSE in the new tax bill taxes all gambling tables $100 each annually. Since this might be constructed as indirectly legalizing the practice of a vice which, in most States, is prohibited by law, it would be proper that the clause, if retained, should be qualified by confirming its application only to States, like Louisiana for example, which affix no penalties to the indulger.

THE Portsmouth (Ohio) *Tribune* say: "Miss Belle Smith, of Smith's Landing, Brown county, Ohio, now residing in Washington city, and devoting her time to painting has received a Government order for a portrait of the late E. M. Stanton, to cost two thousand dollars. This lady is a cousin of Mrs. C. P. Tracy, of this place, and is well known to many of our citizens. She has spent considerable time in Europe, and made the fine arts a study."

THE Convocation of York refuses to join that of Canterbury in bringing about a revision of the English Bible. For this reason a royal commission is out of the question, but the Convocation of Canterbury has resolved to undertake the work, and ask the aid of all religous denominations throughout the English-speaking world. The Dean of Canterbury wishes to include the Jews also, so far as the Old Testament is concerned. Therefore, every one who has an amendment to propose should send it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, post-paid. The present version was a long time in preparation, and after it was published it was a full half century before it came into general use. A new version might take longer, considering the violent opposition of men like Lord Shaftesbury to any change. It is said that an adequate revision would, on an average, change one word in every verse of the New Testament, and many whole verses, and some that are considered very important ones, would be left out altogether.

THE plan of the new Court Theater for Dresden has been completed by Professor Semper. The new edifice will be distinguished for its beauty and appropriateness, as well as for its originality of form. Semper has embodied the leading ideas, which he made the basis of the plan he made for the projected Fest Theater in Munich, after Wagner's principles. The ground plan approaches the form of the Grecian stage, with its amphitheatrical arrangement of the seats for the audience. Wagner's idea of an invisible orchestra will be realized in the Dresden theatre. The sum of four hundred thousand thalers, already granted for the building, is thought to be insufficient.

PRESIDENT GRANT, having purchased Howard Potter's beautiful cottage, at Long Branch, is expected to occupy it with his family during the summer season. General Horace Porter, his private secretary, has erected a handsome cottage. James Fisk, Jr., has added another temptation in the shape of a neat little cottage, and will reside there during the season. Ex-Congressman Nehemiah Perry, Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania; Hon. John McKeon, of New York; Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, Senator Thomas Murphy, of New York, General Stockton, of New Jersey, General H. D. Wahen, of New York; General Comstock; Judge Cardozo, of the Supreme Court; Dr. H. T. Helmbold, of buchu fame; G. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, J. Edgar Thompson, R. R. King, of Philadelphia, Brown Bros., bankers, Wall street; Mr. Bright, broker, Wall street; C. J. Cambreling, broker, Wall street; R. Goldsmith, of Goldsmith Sons, Samuel Cohen, Robert Rennie, Mortimore Hendricks, Lawrence Meyers, Louis B. Brown, J. W. Girard, of Marine Cottage, and Daniel L. Hettie—all own and will occupy Cottages at Long Branch.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Death's-a Dead is the heading of a leader in the Philadelphia Press.

MR. GILFILLAN was renominated for Congress on Saturday by the Republicans of Venango county, who gave him nine-tenths of all the votes cast.

THE Corry *Blade* learns that when Jay Gould was in that section a few days ago, he bought the controlling interest in the incipient Union and Titusville Railroad, and that the contract for building it will shortly be let.

THE Titusville *Herald* says: A Refinery at Pioneer, belonging to Councilman Lowrie, was destroyed by fire on Friday evening; loss about $2,000. Considerable refined oil was saved. One of the employes, Matthew Mars, was severely but not fatally burned. Mr. Lowrie will rebuild at once, and hopes to have his refinery in operation again soon.

A YOUNG woman of good looks and manners, fresh from the intimacies of perfectly decent life, who left home on account of ill treatment of a step-father, made her appearance before the house of ill-fame in Cincinnati, and demanded "board. The landlady questioned her closely, found that she was an entire stranger to bad life, advised her that she might about as well kill herself as to become a prostitute, and finally refused positively to take her as a boarder. The girl persisting in her determination to become a woman of the town, evidently without having any idea of the nature of such life, the landlady gave notice of her intention to the Chief of Police, who has taken steps to save her for a time at least, from the terrible fate to which she invites herself.

THE SWEET ESTRAYS.

[An invalid, whom a long and protracted illness has confined to a bed of suffering, attests, in the following lines, the pleasure derived by her, on Decoration Day, from a friend's remembrance in a basket of flowers.]

White loving hands were decking
Each soldier's silent tomb,
Two lovely, fair flowers, I room,
Came smiling to my room.

Two wandering fairy elves,
Caught far from 'sylvan bowers,
Could not be lodged so meekly
As did these blushing flowers.

From the throng of weeping mourners
From the graves of our hallowed dead
With a tender thought enshrined,
To my room, these lovely 'truants sped.

Saying: "A marvelous wealth of blossoms
Crowns each slumbering hero's tomb.
So we flitly away, to cheer
A living martyr's room."
ALLEGHENY, May 30, 1870.

Elegant Mansion House.

Formerly occupied by James A. Hutchison, Esq., Sixth ward, Allegheny City, together with about three acres of ground, fronting on the Ohio river, Preble, Bayard and Adams streets. The river front is 360 feet, the mansion is about 84 by 44 feet, two stories high, slate roof, the rooms are large—parlor 18 by 40, dining room 19 by 28, library 17 by 19, hall 8 by 40, porch 8 by 40, and the chambers, kitchen, pantry, bath and other rooms are all very large and well and conveniently arranged, so as to go into any room in the house without having to go through another. Nearly all the rooms have marble or slate mantles, the ceilings are lofty and many of them handsomely paneled in tasteful style; the grounds are handsomely laid out in lawns, &c., and well covered with fine fruit, such as apples, peaches, pears and other small fruit. The house has two fronts—the one on the river is a magnificent view of the river and the whole country around, and is a very pleasant place, having the fresh breeze from the river, and free from any smoke, soot, &c. Inquire of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue.

The World Moves.

Republican simplicity that was the pride and glory of our country, is fast receding into the times that were, and in the light of the luxurious tastes that are being rapidly disseminated, the memory of it will be like a misty fable of the ancient world. Homespun fabric has given place to broadcloth, silk and satin. Tea and coffees have become necessaries. Indeed all the luxuries of life, the handiwork of import, and here in our city the parlors of some of our citizens have been transformed into miniature palaces, by means of furniture whose elegance would have shocked the republican virtue of our simple ancestors. And, in truth, it is hard not to sympathize with this taste when one looks at the superb articles turned out in the workshops of our worthy townsmen, Messrs. G. Hammer & Sons, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Seventh avenue. Their beautiful antique styles of furniture add to the stately splendor of medieval workmanship all the elegance of modern finish, so that the staunchest republican could not resist their attractions.

The Coward Family.

A few days ago we published the news that Mr. Robert Coward, of this city, and his relatives believe they are the rightful owners of fully $250,000 in gold. The following is the statement of the Coward family:

From the earliest records attainable, it is proven that the Coward family are Saxon in origin. Many of them have filled places of trust and renown in the annals of nations. Sir Leonard Coward, Knight, was for a long time Alderman and once Mayor of the city of Bath, in the reign of James I. Capt. Hugh Coward, of Bristol, Somersetshire, commanded His Majesty's ship, "Rover," in A. D. 1771, which was lost in A. D. 1796. The name of the family has at times been altered, so as to do away with the express term "Coward," as "Howard," "Howerd," "Howard," and "Cowert," the same alteration has taken place in the United States, in some branches of the family, whether from desire or mistake it is not known. How the name was derived is not shown. The late family of William Coward, or Cow herd, deceased, were zealous in upholding the Virginia resolutions, and all their effort, means and influence were devoted to that cause, which has proven a failure. Rev. John Cowherd was the father of Rev. John Coward, deceased, who arrived in this country, in the city of New York about A. D. 1715, as an English missionary. He then came to Middletown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, and was there baptised and preached as a Baptist minister. Thence he moved to Cowwicks, in Upper Freehold, where he preached for a long time at the place known as "Yellow Meeting-House," at which place all were large and well and conveniently arranged, so as to go into any room in the house without having to go through another. Nearly all the rooms have marble or slate mantles, the ceilings are lofty and many of them handsomely paneled in tasteful style; the grounds are handsomely laid out in lawns, &c., and well covered with fine fruit such as apples, peaches, pears and other small fruit. The house has two fronts—the one on the river is a magnificent view of the river and the whole country around, and is a very pleasant place, having the fresh breeze from the river, and free from any smoke, soot, &c. Inquire of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue.

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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

International Copyright Treaty—Unseasonable Weather in England—Cotton via Suez Canal—British Parliament Business—Unveiling of Palmerston Statue—Debate on Infallibility Dogma in the Ecumenical Council—The Small Pox Epidemic in Paris—Serious Trouble in Liberia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 31.—The *Daily News* pleads for an international copyright treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

The *Times* says the billiard players of England were much disgusted with Powel's playing last evening.

The weather for the past few days has been unseasonably dry and warm. The growing crops are already suffering, and apprehensions of a serious drought are felt.

Dispatches from Bombay state that within a few days thirty-one thousand bales of cotton have been shipped to Europe by way of the Suez canal.

The House of Commons did not adjourn until a late hour this morning. A long debate occurred in the Committee on Admiralty management, while the Supply bill was under consideration. The Appropriation bill for Admiralty was carried by a small majority. The Committee rose and reported progress, when the House adjourned.

The proposed race between the Tyne Watermen and the St. John crew of New Brunswick is to be rowed in September on the St. Lawrence, near Lachine. The prize is £1,000, and the length of the course to be six miles. The Americans object to the use of a coxswain, and the Englishmen are yet undecided on this point.

The new telegraphic cable from Falmouth to Malta has been successfully laid to Lisbon.

The new British iron-clad Sultan left her dock at Portsmouth to-day and proceeded to sea on a trial trip.

The House of Lords to-day read for the second time the Ecclesiastical Titles Act Amendment bill, and adjourned.

In the Commons to-night a motion for inquiry into the dockyard abuses was introduced and after debate negatived. Mr. Gladstone said the Government would propose a recess of the House until the 9th of June.

The statue of the late Lord Palmerston, by the sculptor Jackson, was unveiled in Westminster Abbey to-day. The ceremony was private, none but relations of the deceased being present.

ROME.

ROME, May 31.—The debate upon the dogma of infallibility continues in violence and energy, the opposition maintaining a desperate stand against overwhelming numbers. The objections will be overruled by a decided majority when the question comes to a vote about the end of July. The arguments *pro* and *con* will all have been made by that time, and everything in readiness for the promulgation of the dogma. The debate yesterday was of importance. Cardinal Bilio addressed the floor, and Bishops of St Brieuce and St. Gall spoke against infallibility. Bishop Rotelle spoke in favor of the dogma. He declared that three successive Ecumenical Councils had anathematized Pope Honorius, denouncing him as a heretic. Archbishop Scherenburg referred in language of contempt to the excuses of the advocates of the dogma, in their endeavors to explain away the force and justice of the argument against Honorius affirmation that infallibility was inopportune, because such argument was false. He quoted from the words of eminent theologians, adducing authority to prove that Popes could be deposed for heresy.

Monsignor Rauscher, through his deputy, entered a strong protest on behalf of society, and in the interest of civil governments, against proceedings so prejudicial to the cause of freedom of thought and action. The tenor of the document was blended with expressions of devotion to the Church.

Cardinal Cullen attempted to refute the arguments of Rauscher and Schwartzenburg, of Salzburg.

Dr. Mochli vigorously attacked Cullen's arguments.

Twenty more congregations will exhaust the debate of the council.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 31.—Yesterday more than twenty persons in the St. Mazas prison, charged with complicity in the late Regicide plot, were unconditionally released. It is announced that more will be released soon.

The movement in favor of Arnaschi, the Italian banker exiled for having contributed money to the radicals to help the defeat of the affirmative vote on the plebiscite, is very popular in Paris, and will unquestionably be successful.

The session of the Corps Legislatif yesterday was nearly consumed in debating means to check the ravages of small pox in Paris. Nonessions of the Hall by the Deputies and outside of Paris during the present session of the Corps. The latter will continue until the first of August.

Prince De La Tour D'Auvergne has accepted the appointment of French Ambassador at Vienna, but is now ill with small-pox and will be unable to proceed to his post for some time.

Members of the International Workman's Society who were arrested at Lyons have been set free, but those arrested in Paris are still in prison.

The small-pox has broken out on the private yacht of Prince Napoleon.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDONDERRY, May 31.—The steamship Nestorian, from Quebec for Liverpool, has been signaled.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 31.—The steamship Baltimore has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, May 31.—The steamship City of London has been signaled.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—The steamer City of Boston will leave this afternoon for New York. She is loaded with material for relief. He would now tell that gentleman he could not get through the House the pending long bill any more than the tariff bill, as to its financial bearing.

Mr. CHANDLER spoke briefly but earnestly against the treaty.

The debate so far has taken a wide range, involving the great question of the desirability of making reciprocity treaties with other nations, and the House decided by large majorities point by its continuation for a considerable time longer. No vote was taken to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States was considered.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered.

The debate was then continued by Messrs. Lynch and Wood.

In the course of the debate and discussion on the bill Mr. SCHENCK, in reply, said that the hour allowed for closing the debate was already consumed by the chairman of the Select Committee.

Mr. LYNCH characterized the objection and interruption as an unusual proceeding.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked the gentleman had closed the debate over three times.

Mr. LYNCH denied this.

Mr. SCHENCK made the point of order that the hour allowed Mr. Lynch was entitled had been consumed by him.

The Speaker intimated he would have to sustain Mr. Schenck unless an appealed to.

Mr. Schenck not to insist upon it.

Mr. SCHENCK accordingly withdrew it.

Mr. LYNCH proceeded with his remarks, in the course of which he made a remark which reflected on the motive or the object of Mr. Schenck.

Mr. SCHENCK asked. What do you mean by imputing motives?

Mr. LYNCH—I withdraw the remarks.

Mr. SCHENCK—You ought to; it is impertinent and indecent. I have acted on my own judgment in regard to this bill.

Mr. LYNCH—I withdraw the remark in order to save time to go on with my argument.

At the close of his speech further remarks were made by Messrs. Wood and Schenck.

The bill to change the judicial circuits of the United States was considered without action and debated, mainly upon including Connecticut in the New York Circuit.

The Senate then went into executive session.

At half-past four o'clock the Senate took a recess till half-past seven.

Evening Session.—Mr. MORRILL called up the bill for supplying deficiencies in appropriations for compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives.

The amendments by the Committee on Appropriations appropriating $1,400,000 for deficiencies in appropriations for collecting customs duties, and $20,000 to employ counsel for the Court of Treasury to pay special counsel, were debated and adopted and the bill passed.

The bill for the relief of Fitz John White, returned by the President with his objections, was debated.

The bill was finally passed over the President's objections by the constitutional two-thirds vote—yeas 41, nays 15.

Mr. STEWART called up the House joint resolution in relation to the suspension of the sale of certain lands in California.

The Senate was more than three hours engaged in the consideration of the Sandwich Island reciprocity treaty.

Mr. SUMNER made an elaborate speech in favor of the ratification, and was followed by Mr. CONKLING, who spoke briefly on the same side.

Mr. SHERMAN argued against the ratification, discussing the subject at length

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¾

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 53½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114⅜@114¾.

PROGRESS in the House, on the new tax-bill is pleasantly rapid. From present indications, we infer that the Committee will be generally sustained, without any serious contest upon any point outside of the income question, which will meet a strong but unavailing opposition. The temper of the House on the bill as a whole, has been thus far kind, and leads to the hope that it may reach a final vote this week.

REPORTS from Washington insist upon the better prospects for San Domingo, under the postponement of the period for ratification which has just been announced to the Senate. The President recommends that the sum to be paid for the island shall be absolutely limited to $1,500,000, and that this be faithfully devoted to the discharge of the Dominican debts to foreigners, leaving them to repudiate all their obligations to domestic creditors. Rather an inauspicious beginning, for the annexation of a foreign country to the most honest and enlightened Republic of the world!

FENIANISM has succeeded in touching the Canadian pockets, if not their fears. It costs the Dominion something to parade its armed strength on the border. They say it is an Imperial quarrel and that England should pay all charges for heating the poker. This is a reasonable demand and should be acceded to. But what then becomes of self-government in the Dominion? The sooner our provincial neighbors shall assume for themselves an independent position, with a recognized membership in the great family of nations, the sooner will Canada be freed from Fenian raids, or be entitled to conduct her own reclamations for any international wrong.

LAST winters' scrub races at Harrisburg are not likely to be repeated at the next session. The lookers on will then miss the great feature of the last season, the parti-colored tandem team of three, which a "merchant prince" from the oil regions handled with equal grace and efficiency. He broke up his stable at the end of the session; sending the Lish Davis' bob-tail to Philadelphia, where he has been condemned as unsound and fit for no further service; the Sam Josephs' nag is found to be groggy and split in the hoof; and the Ames' colt has been turned out to grass in Crawford, hopelessly foundered. We shall not see such a team or such a driver again. The jockeys are all in mourning.

THE WHISKY RING has already revealed its strategy, in the discussion upon the new Tariff Bill. The proposition is to consolidate the taxes, now covering a wide range, but averaging about seventy cents, into one general tax, payable at the distilleries. We heard of this idea, several weeks ago. If it should succeed, the next step would be to move for an advance of the tax to $1.00, or perhaps more—for which also the ring has made preparations by the accumulation of large stocks made at seventy cents, but which would then go on the market with the advance in tax added, resulting in a nice thing for the ring. We have no occasion to criticise the policy of the distillers in this direction: it is quite natural that they should endeavor to procure the most favorable legislation. But the member of Congress who plays into their hands, after the game stands exposed, will merit the sharpest animadversions. It is said that a majority of members agree in this conclusion.

THE OIL CITY *Times* protests vigorously against the nomination of George K. Anderson, for the Senate, declaring him to be one of the worst of foes to the oil-producing interest, "worse than half a dozen torpedo men and patent casing swindlers combined." He is identified with the "Western Pipe monopoly" and his "election to the Senate would be a public calamity." The *Times* appeals to all citizens who live by the oil trade to unite in refusing to be parties "to this deadly attack on the prosperity of a great and important industry." It seems that this man Anderson has no strength, political or personal, outside of his own ring. He may buy newspapers—although he sometimes fails—he can buy legislators and politicians; he may even own a State Treasurer, but he cannot buy the masses of plain, honest, decent citizens, who do the biggest part of the Republican voting in Erie and Crawford counties. He will find that out, before the next frost comes to nip his ambition in the bud.

THE SPANISH CORTES touches at last the marrow of the Cuban question. A proposition has been formally offered, on the suggestion of the most intelligent and loyal of the colonists, to inaugurate at once a plan of gradual emancipation of the slaves. It is not easy to foresee a result which shall either comprehend such a scheme, or will ignore all preliminary steps and proclaim a liberty immediate and universal. Spain approaches this business with the same cautious hesitation and timidity which have embarrassed the earlier anti-slavery movements of France, of England, and even of our own Republic. For here, we cannot forget how earnestly and widely the gradual policy was advocated. But such half-way work does not satisfy the logic of events, in the progress of the world's enlightenment, and Spain will yet, we believe, doubt, hesitate, debate, shrink,—and then sweep away the whole accursed institution, root and branch, at one honest blow. Nothing less will disarm the rebellion of its last musket, or satisfy the awakened perceptions of true liberty in the older world of Spain herself.

THE CLAIMS OF OUR UNIVERSITY.

The coming June anniversary of our "Western University of Pennsylvania," will be the fiftieth since the institution was founded. Its warm and effective friends, who, although many, should yet be more, have good reasons for welcoming the semi-centennial day with pride. Through many trials, frequent disappointments, and sincere anxieties, they have held to their steady faith, relaxed no efforts, and never for a moment lowered the high standards of their purpose. For years, the University struggled against a constantly adverse tide of circumstances, the almost resistless under current of which was simply the public indifference to the success or the failure of this admirably designed agency for the instruction of our youth. Until a few years since, so little was done for the University's material interests that its friends came near being disheartened. Yet they persevered. And the end is near, to offer its glowing promises to crown their faithful labor. Shall we say to our readers that, for the support which came at last to strengthen their hands, establishing our University upon the solid base which has finally resolved all doubts into an auspicious confidence, they have been more than one half indebted to a single citizen, out of whose ample means, and yet more generous heart, its present vigorous life has sprung?

The University is strictly unsectarian in its plans. Seven different denominations are represented in its Board of Trustees and its Faculty. The *personnel* and the *curriculum* of its system of instruction provide nearly every needful facility for a liberal, practical and elegant education. Of the Faculty, there are sixteen professors and instructors. In the Collegiate course, there were, last year 63 students, in the Preparatory Classical, 65, and in the English, 113 pupils,—in all 241 of our youth under the most competent instruction.

The courses of study are carefully adapted, under the suggestions of a ripe experience, to cover every path of learning with but a solitary exception. The one thing needed more is the provision of means for giving to the young men of an industrial people a thorough education in technical science, such, for example, as engineering, mining, and the applications of chemistry to all the arts. Then add schools of law and medicine, and we shall have, in fact as well as in name, an University worthy of its appellation, and of this wealthy and intelligent people.

We must have scholarships endowed, for bestowal upon young men of moral and intellectual worth, but who have no private means to unlock the gates of knowledge. And funds should be specifically apart, to fructify in annual prizes as a stimulus to studious competition. The professorships need to be sustained with further endowments, so that the present need for depending on the transient contributions of friends may be entirely obviated. Last, yet by no means least, a library is wanted. The University now includes an observatory which is well equipped with instruments, and its chair stands upon an ample pecuniary foundation. This department has already attracted an high and general regard, as an honor to the city, and an effective auxiliary to the progress of sidereal and meteorological science.

We now approach our point. An additional sum of $100,000, contributed to the University funds will place this institution permanently above want, and effectively qualify it for the broadest usefulness an an instrumentality of instruction. An effort is in progress to secure this sum. A part of it is already pledged. We appeal to the wealth and enlightenment of our people to make up the full sum before the close of the present summer. The trustees will then find themselves able to accomplish a long cherished design, in opening to our young students the wonderfully profitable field of technical study. We shall then possess the requisite facilities for imparting to them not only a liberal and practical education in preparation for active pursuits, but a thorough training for the professions of the civil and mechanical engineer, chemist, metallurgist, mining works and of architecture. As the sole institution of the kind, the only Polytechnic School in the great interior of the continent, there is a special propriety in its establishment in this city, which is already recognized as the main seat of practical art west of the Alleghenies. On this point we need not dwell now, since we have so often urged upon an intelligent community the considerations which support it.

Is there a Pittsburgher who fails to comprehend the superior advantages of skilled labor over any less instructed rivalry? Every week's experiences in the counting-room, as well as among the citizens, practically affords some convincing illustration of the solid value of science in every branch of art. So, elsewhere. In Europe, how thoroughly this is under stood! The great Expositions of Paris and London have left nothing unexplained on this point. France, for example, has learned, by experience, years since, that she can compete with her manufacturing rivals only by excellence in practical skill—a skill which is not a mere craft of the hand, but is an intelligent comprehension of those laws of matter to which fresh discoveries are daily adding. Germany recognizes the same truth. All over Central and Western Europe, are springing up new schools for that instruction in technology which shall, in due time, bear its fruit in a successful rivalry of art with other nations beyond the oceans, in the markets of the world, *including, by our stolid indifference, even these States.* For it is due as much as to the superior *success* which devises and shapes the works of foreign manufacture, as to that other and more potent cause, the oppressed poverty, of the masses of uneducated operatives, that free-trade seizes its present opportunity to overwhelm American industry with the cheap wares of the foreigner, demanding for this, with specious arguments, the approval even of our own government.

But in all these rivalries, whether domestic or foreign, the issue is to turn much upon brains as well as upon hands. Main strength and comparative ignorance are sure to go down ultimately in every struggle with intelligence. We, who have all elements in our favor, after all their national conditions, have no excuse for suffering ourselves to be beaten on our own ground, with weapons which, with the needful instruction to guide our higher national intelligence, we could wield as the masters of the world. Let us no more delay to work up our raw material of brain as well as of muscle, of mind as well as of matter. Never, in the progress of the race, were yet known a people richer in precisely these rudimental elements of a national strength and independence. On all the globe, never were seen forty millions of people who could favorably compare in natural brain-power with the Americans of this day. Yet for the want of study, investigation, culture, and the popular assimilation of the scientific knowledge which waits for our use we go struggling desperately on in a race where we ought to distance the world without an effort.

Pittsburghers! You have intelligence, enterprise, wealth, public spirit! Sustain your University! Endow it with the small sum which will develop its utmost usefulness! Establish here a school of instruction in the practical arts, which shall be an honor to your city and the admiration of the American people, which shall bring rich returns even to your own bank accounts, and which shall attest your grateful recognition of the dignity of that labor and of the solid usefulness of that technical skill which has already made this to be one of the wealthiest communities in the Republic!

A SWEDISH farmer who was breaking land near Pacific City, Iowa, bared with a plow a huge log of antediluvian timber. Further research showed that an immense forest has at some former time been submerged, and now lies about fourteen inches below the surface. The trees are all lying in one direction, their tops toward the west. They are black as jet, and capable of receiving a high polish. There seems an inexhaustible supply, as experiments for miles around reveal them to the search.

LIFE-COST OF THE REBELLION.

Gen. Shanks, in a recent address to the G. A. R. in Washington, presented a mass of valuable statistics from which we condense the following:

There were in service during the war 83,935 white, and 9 colored officers, and 2,073,112 white, and 178,895 colored enlisted men; 3,096 officers of white troops; 91 of colored troops; 93 of the regular army, and 51 General officers were killed in action, 40,307 enlisted men were killed in action; 2,069 officers and 31,924 privates died of wounds received in action, 1,723 officers died of disease; of these 23 were in prisons, and 121 were General officers; 147,320 privates died of disease, 12,813 of whom were in prisons. From other known causes there died 388 officers, 18 in prisons, and 11,457 privates, 845 in prisons. From unknown causes 1,203 officers died, 49 in prisons; and 54,404 privates, 11,654 in prisons. The whole number of commissioned officers included in the above is 9,314, of whom 209 were General officers, and of enlisted men 285,102, making a total of 294,416 as the whole loss during the war. The deaths may properly be classed by the character of the troops in this way. During the war the rebels captured 7,092 officers, 179,091 privates, and 1,962 citizens. Of these 119 officers, 36,093 privates, and 189 citizens died in captivity; 154,330 were legally paroled, 1,143 were illegally paroled; 2,773 escaped; 401 were recaptured by our forces, and 3,170, including 9 officers, joined the enemy, and 36,401 in all died in Southern prisons.

The following shows the proportions of deaths and casualties of Union officers and soldiers to the number in service, and of Union citizens to the whole number of the same captured:

Killed in action—Officers, 1 in 21 in service; enlisted, 1 in 55.

Killed and died of wounds—Officers, 1 in 13 in service; enlisted, 1 in 28.

Captured—Officers, 1 in 12 in service; enlisted, 1 in 13.

Died while prisoners—Officers, 1 in 64; enlisted, 1 in 5; citizens, 1 in 10.

Escaped from captivity—Officers, 1 in 18; enlisted, 1 in 76.

Recaptured by our forces—Officers, none; enlisted, 1 in 494.

Prisoners who joined the enemy—Officers, 1 in 788; enlisted, 1 in 59.

Total per cent. of deaths in the army—Officers, 1 in 9; enlisted, 1 in 8.

During the war our troops captured 479,547 of the enemy; 35,782 of whom were officers, and 13,565 citizens. Of these there died while prisoners: Officers, 1 in 58; enlisted, 1 in 16; citizens, 1 in 17.

Escaped—Officers, 1 in 273; enlisted, 1 in 265.

Joined our army—Officers, 1; enlisted, 1 in 88.

Released at close of war—Officers, 1 in 6 of all captured; enlisted, 1 in 6.

A Tale of Outrage and Retribution.

It is well known that during the revolutionary wars in Northern Italy, in 1848 and 1849, the Austrian commanders caused a number of aristrocratic ladies who had participated in some patriotic demonstration, to be brutally whipped by Croatic soldiers in front of the city jails, and in the presence of large crowds of spectators. Thus in Brescia, the Countess of Ferrari, a young married lady of twenty-five, who had collected money for the revolutionary volunteers, was placed before a Military Commission of Austrian officers, and, by direction of Lieutenant Field Marshal Neipperg, sentenced to receive fifty strokes with the *verges*. On the same afternoon she was led on the Place d'Armes, and, after having been stripped almost naked, and tied to a bench, she received her punishment at the hands of two stalwart Croats, who were armed with formidable bunches of birch rods. Every stroke with them must have been intensely painful, but the Countess did not utter a sound of complaint. At the twenty-fifth stroke, however, she fainted, and when her executioners had inflicted the full number of strokes on her senseless body, she was carried back in an almost lifeless condition to her cell, and thrown on a bundle of straw. She never fully recovered from this terrible castigation, and died a few months afterwards. This is only one case in many. The fathers, husbands, brothers and sons of these martyred Italian ladies formed in the year 1850 a secret league for the purpose of meting out punishment to the brutal Austrian commanders who had ordered their mothers, wives and sisters to be chastised in this cruel manner. They resolved to abide their time, and to pick off the Austrians whenever an opportunity to do so presented itself. Two years ago great excitement was created in Austria by the assassination of an Austrian General, in Illyria, by a young Italian nobleman, who thus avenged his mother, that had been terribly flogged by order of the General. The avenger succeeded in making his escape, and the Austrian government did not take pains to obtain his extradition from the Italian authorities. Not very long since a somewhat similar tragedy took place in the neighborhood of Laybach, where Neipperg, the principal actor in the cruel scene of 1850 have had married above, owned a country seat. On the 27th of April, a well dressed young stranger presented himself at the chateau and told the servant who opened the door to him that he desired to see Count Neipperg. "The Count is in the garden. Shall I call him?" asked the servant. "No," replied the young stranger, "take me to the garden, and I will see His Excellency there." The servant conducted him to the garden, in rather a remote part of which they met Neipperg, who was promenading with his daughter, a young lady of twenty two. The stranger, addressing Neipperg, said to him: "I am Count Ferrari! What did you do to my mother?" Neipperg looked in surprise at him. The next moment Count Ferrari plunged a knife into his breast, and despite the frantic attempts of the young Countess Neipperg, succeeded in making his escape.

A Ghastly Experiment.

Experiments made in Paris have proved pretty clearly the fallacy of the idea, put forth at the time of Traupmann's execution, by some French physicians, that a head severed from the body retains life for several hour. The head of a culprit guillotined since the Traupmann affair was delivered to the experimenters five minutes after the execution. The face was then bloodless, of a pale and uniform hue, the lower jaw had fallen, and the mouth was gaping. The features, which were immovable, bore an expression of stupor, but not of pain. The eyes were open, fixed, looking straight before them; the pupils were dilated; the cornea had already commenced to lose its lustre and transparency. Some sawdust still stuck here and there to the face, but there was no vestage of any either on the inner surface of the lips or on the tongue. The opening of the ear was then carefully cleansed, and the experimenters, applying their lips as closely as possible to the orifice, called out three times, in a loud voice, the name of the criminal. Not a feature moved; there was no muscular movement either of the eyes or on the face. A piece of lint, saturated with ammonia, was next placed under the nostrils, there was no contraction of the alae nor of the face. The conjunctiva of each eye was deeply and several times cauterized with nitrate of silver; the light of a candle was brought close to the cornea, and yet no contraction was observed either in eyelids, eyeballs, or the pupils.

What is Done with Old Tea Grounds in China.

We notice the practice of hoarding up the leaves of tea, drawn in tea shops and private families, and disposing of them to parties who make it a business to remanipulate and prepare them for the foreign market, has made its appearance in Suchow and other interior cities, where large quantities may be seen drying on the street on any bright day. This method of adulteration has been extensively practiced at Shanghai for many years, and some time since provoked a proclamation from the taotai forbidding it in many other instances, however, the prohibition had only a temporary influence, and instead of abating the evil has encouraged its removal, or rather introduction, into other cities. The Chinese often wonder why foreigners like some kinds of their tea so highly colored as to require the application of almost deadly quantities of Prussian blue, and refuse to buy unless so medicated. Chinese tea for domestic use is never druggzed, but to the untitated the unwary is still greater, as to what possible use the exhaustively drawn tea leaves from the shops can be put either by natives or foreigners. It may be true that much of it is disposed of to the poorer classes with a slight mixture of good tea, but as a general rule it is designed and prepared expressly for the foreign market. —*Shanghai News Letter.*

THERE was a desperate shooting affray at Maysville between plow-shop hands from the factories of Hall and Baldwin, growing out of a political quarrel over a nomination for Sheriff, in which two men were killed and several wounded. The particulars have not yet come to hand.

THE BURNING OF QUEBEC.

Three Hundred Houses in Ruins—Fifty Dwellings in Flames at Once—Loss of Life.

[From the Quebec Chronicle, May 24.]

About one o'clock this morning the alarm sounded from the box in the vicinity of St. Roch's Church, which called the fire brigade promptly to the spot. Before the water could be obtained the flames, fanned by a strong easterly wind, had communicated to a number of houses in Crown and Queen streets, and it became evident that no efforts could save St. Roch's from a conflagration equal to those of 1845 and 1865. Our reporter lost no time in reaching the spot, and on his arrival found the house of Mr. Berube enveloped in flames, and burning with such fierceness as to drive the fire to the opposite side of the street. The people in the vicinity commenced moving their furniture, etc., to places of safety. The sight in some cases was most appalling. Women, with barely a stitch of clothing, were met at every turn, most of them carrying their children, and rushing about in a wild and insane-like manner. As the wind rose the flames gathered strength and intensity, leaping with fearful violence from one building to another, sweeping before them everything of a combustible nature. The wind blowing at the time from the east, directed the tendency of the flames toward the Marine and General Hospital, running through Queen and King streets, down as low as Prince Edward street, which is nearly on a line with the water's edge, and at the time our reporter left—3:30 this morning—fears were entertained of the burning of the Marine Hospital. In an upward direction, the fire had gained as far as Jacques Cartier Hall, on St. Francis street, and in this direction carried everything before it up the street known as Old Bridge street. The projecting eaves of the hall caught fire in several places, but owing to their height a sufficiently strong pressure of water could not be obtained to reach the spot where the fire had caught. Ladders were spliced and hose raised, but not before a great deal of time had been lost. When we left this section the water was playing, and there remained a probability of saving the building. At Old Bridge street, which runs from Vallier street to the river St. Charles, a number of citizens directed by priests set to work to tear down all the fencing, galleries, railings and small buildings that could be disposed of by hand. The fire continued to sweep along with terrible force through King and Queen streets, where there were over fifty houses burning at once. It is clearly established that the principal cause of the calamity was the failure of the municipal authorities to carry out the laws relating to the construction of wooden buildings. The moment the fire commenced to gain headway it would exceed human efforts to control or check it. The street in some places exhibited a most awful appearance. A perfect whirlwind of fire might be seen in every direction, there being no efficient obstacle to offer as a barrier to the flames. The fire brigade worked well, and was ably assisted by the St. Sauveur Company. The citizens in some respects worked well. We noticed, however, that many of the St. Roch's people were indifferent and careless in giving assistance.

LATEST.

Rain began to fall about 4:30. The military were sent down about the same time, and the fire was at last checked. It is estimated that five hundred buildings are destroyed. Baldwin's large wooden building, in which two large vessels were under construction, is burned, but the fire was prevented from spreading to adjoining yards. The fire was happily marked by but few accidents, and those of an unimportant nature. Nearly three hundred houses were burnt. Two ships on the stocks in Baldwin's ship yard, and a small chapel attached to the St. Roch's church, were destroyed. The burnt district extends from Crown street to Bridge street, and from Queen street to Joseph street. The insurances are, as correctly ascertained this afternoon, as follows: Home, of Connecticut, $100,000; Quebec, $120,000; Phoenix, $16,000; North Britain, $8,000; Royal, $30,000; London Corporation, $5,000; Imperial, $5,000; London and Liverpool, $15,000; British America, $10,000; Provincial, $12,000; Western of Canada, $20,000. This afternoon a man named Lanfrance, while working in his burnt lot, was struck on the head by a stone from a falling chimney, and was killed instantly. Last night two children were badly injured, while escaping from a house by the wheels of a passing cart. Raining heavily.

Fearful Crime in Russia---The Murder of Prince Louis of Arenberg.

Mail advices from St. Petersburg give particulars of the assassination of Prince Louis of Arenberg, military attache of the Austrian Legation at St. Petersburg, of which the Atlantic cable telegraph informed us.

On Friday, May 6, the Prince requested his valet to wake him up at half past seven next morning, so that he might have time to finish his correspondence. On Saturday morning about five o'clock the groom returning from service at the house of one of his master's friends, knocked at the gate of his master's house, opening on the Fontaka, but could not get admittance. Then he went round the place, and when he reached the entrance opening on the Millionnaia he met with the porter, who at once opened the door and the groom went to bed. At half past seven the *valet-de-chambre* entered his master's bedroom; he was much astonished at the confusion prevailing in the room, and as he did not see the Prince in the bed, which was turned upside down, he was frightened, left the room hastily, and called the groom and porter, with whom he returned to his master's bedroom.

They then found the Prince's corpse under the pillow cases and blankets, he had been dead some hours; the body was tied to the bed by the ropes torn down from the blinds; the legs were firmly tied with a shirt twisted and knotted; the mouth and the nose were covered with a neckerchief tied tightly over them. Subsequently it was discovered that the neckerchief had belonged to one of the murderers.

It seems that the Prince returned home at half-past two, coming from the Yacht Club. According to his custom, and to prevent his servants from waiting up for him, he had himself opened the door of the house and shut it after him. It was not through that door that the murderer or murderers got admittance into the house. The Prince did not usually lock the door of his bedroom. It seems also that when his valet went to bed he did not lock the entrance of the corridor leading to a door opening on the yard. Therefore access to the bedroom was easy. The state of the body led to the supposition that the crime had been perpetrated at about half past three o'clock in the morning. Either the Prince was in his first sleep or reading a newspaper found near his bed. Nevertheless, from the state of the room, it was evident that a serious struggle took place. The lamp was thrown down, and the contents of a match box were on the carpet. It is very likely that the Prince was thrown upon his bed, where he was gagged and strangled. Theft was the motive of the crime, for many articles of jewelry have disappeared.

A Moujik, Gourl Chickskow, has been arrested on serious suspicion. He cannot explain how he spent the night from Friday to Saturday, and rouble notes, with blood spots on them, were found on him. [From Galignani's Messenger, of Paris, May 14.]

The razors of the Prince, several French gold coins, a gold watch, and some articles of jewelry had disappeared. His money and papers were contained in a box which the criminals had not been able to force open, and which they had evidently been afraid to carry off, as the police are accustomed to stop persons found in the streets at night with parcels in their possession. A laborer named Gourl Chickskow has been arrested on suspicion; this man had worked for the Prince in February last, but had since been imprisoned for theft; he had called on the day before the crime to receive what was due to him. He is not able to give a satisfactory account of the manner in which he passed the night of the 6th, and some of his fellow lodgers declare that he left home at six in the evening and did not return until the following morning. A sum of about twenty roubles (three francs, seventy-five cents each) in paper money was found on him. He denies all complicity in the murder, but admits that while in prison he had mentioned that the Prince's house was badly guarded against thieves. A cap found in the bed is identified as having belonged to the convict under detention at the same time as Chichskow. The way in which the murderers effected an entrance still remains a mystery. The apartment over that occupied by the Prince was unlet, and they may have remained concealed there during a part of the previous day.

ON Sunday morning an unknown man was found dead in Lincoln Park, Chicago. It is thought that his name is Mackenzie and that he poisoned himself.

IN Harrison county, Indiana, some time ago, Joseph Aimes had been arrested and imprisoned for killing some pigs belonging to Stephen Aultman, and has always since threatened revenge. A few days ago he was heard to say that he would send Aultman's soul to h—l. On Thursday he took his rifle and proceeded to a field where Aultman and his family were at work, and without a word of warning shot him in the bowels, causing death in a few minutes. As Aultman fell, he shouted to a son, a young man of twenty, that Himes had killed him. Himes, after he shot him, jumped over the fence and clubbing his rifle, struck the dying man, literally crushing in the skull. At this moment young Aultman arrived with a hoe upon his shoulder. Himes dealt him a savage blow on the head, fracturing his skull. The boy fell to the ground, but held fast to the hoe, and while lying on the ground, apparently in convulsions struck out wildly and fiercely, hitting Himes on the top of the head, cleaving the skull in twain. Himes fell dead near the boy's murdered father without uttering a word.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.

Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels.
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels.
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels.
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels.

English and French HAIR, TOOTH and NAIL BRUSHES of every kind.

SQUIRE'S EFFERVESCENT GRANULATED BI-CARBONATE OF POTASSA, sold Wholesale and Retail at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG AND PERFUME DEPOT.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

THREE REQUISITES OF HEALTH.

If all the sickly people in the world were to take to their beds, and demand medical treatment, there would not be doctors enough to attend them, nor a sufficient number of the robust to nurse them. Three conditions are absolutely essential to health, viz.: a good appetite, easy digestion, and the ability to sleep soundly. Seven-eighths of the many thousands who suffer from indisposition, yet do not labor under serious disease, complain that they "can't eat," that their stomachs are "out of order," or that they "don't sleep well." For this class of sufferers few persons think of calling in a physician. Nor is it necessary, inasmuch as a course of Hostetter's Bitters will certainly relieve the derangements of the stomach, the liver, and the nervous system, from which want of appetite, indigestion and sleeplessness arise. This excellent vegetable tonic and corrective is also a delightful anodyne. Insomnia (or incapacity to sleep), which has resisted all the ordinary remedies, will yield readily to a dose of this pleasant sedative, taken just before retiring to rest. In ordinary medical practice it is usual to give a stomachic, an aperient, an invigorant, a soporific, or an antiseptic, as the case for the time being may seem more particularly to require; but in this grand restorative all these medicinal properties, and many others, are blended in due proportion. Thus, the digestion is stimulated, while the bowels are regulated, the liver corrected, the strength recruited, the nerves calmed, the fluids purified and the circulation equalized. It is believed that there is no other restorative and regulating medicine in the world which acts so beneficially and agreeably upon all the assimilating and secretive organs at the same time; and to all who lack the three fundamental requisites of health and enjoyment, a vigorous appetite, sound digestion and refreshing sleep, it is confidently recommended as a specific.

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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

SPECIALTIES
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Fresh assortment FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, ROSES, GRASSES and PIQUETT RIBBONS, all shades and widths.
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REAL AND IMITATION LACE COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
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LADIES' WHITE AND BROWN LINEN DRESS SUITS.
INFANTS' EMB. ROBES AND DRESSES. A fresh line just in.
KID GLOVES in Light Evening Shades, and Bright Colors, all numbers.

NEW GOODS
Arriving Every Day.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 23d Collection District of Penna., No. 67 Water street, ALLEGHENY CITY, May 20th, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the annual Lists of Special Taxes, formerly termed Licenses, and of the Taxes on

Incomes, Carriages, Watches, Silver Plate, &c.,

Are now in this office, where payment will be received thereon by the Collector, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1870. These taxes having become due, must be paid before the 25th day of June, 1870, otherwise additional expenses will be incurred by the tax payer.

E. BUFFINGTON, Esq., Deputy Collector for the County of Armstrong, and EDWIN LYON, Esq. Deputy Collector for the county of Butler, will be ready to receive after the 1st of June, for their respective counties, and will post notices designating the time and places when and where they will be prepared to receive the taxes collectable by them. Taxes paid only in greenbacks or national currency. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

JOHN M. SULLIVAN,
COLLECTOR.

Bakery, Confectionery,
AND
ICE CREAM.
The undersigned has established the above business in the very convenient location, No. 287 WESTERN AVENTE, Allegheny, one-half block from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all orders in his line. His saloon is handsomely fitted up for the consumers of ice cream, who will find it very convenient to call. Satisfaction warranted in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.
WM. A. RHODES.

C. BARNES,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
OFFICE:
No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

CROQUET! CROQUET!
The cheapest and best assortment of Croquets in the city. For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
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SHEEP SHEARS! SHEEP SHEARS!
I have a fine assortment of Sheep Shears, suitable for any grade of fleece. Prices as low as the lowest, and goods second to none. For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood Street.

ANVILS! ANVILS!
A full assortment of Peter Wright's Patent Wrought Anvils, from 150 to 200 pounds. Just the size for city and country blacksmiths. For sale by
JAMES BOWN'S,
136 Wood Street.

BASE BALLS! BASE BALLS!
Wishing to close out my stock of Base Balls, I will sell any of the following brands at cost, viz. Horsman's, Van Horn, Ross, Atlantic and Regulation.
JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood Street.

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WM. SEMPLE,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY,
Is Offering to his Numerous Customers
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
IN
Summer Dress Goods.
ONE CASE OF
BLACK SILKS,
A SPECIAL BARGAIN.
Light Fancy Shawls,
White and Colored
Barege Shawls,
LACE SHAWLS,
SUMMER SKIRTS,
A FINE STOCK OF
LACE CURTAINS,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Summer Cassimeres,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

KAY & COMPANY,
Booksellers, Stationers,
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BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
65 Wood Street,
(LAFAYETTE BUILDING.)
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
LAW BOOKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
BLANK BOOKS.
WRITING PAPERS.
FINE STATIONERY.
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LEGAL STATIONERY.
LEGAL BLANKS.
ENVELOPES.
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail.
AT THE
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MERCANTILE PRINTING executed in the latest styles.
Orders by mail promptly attended to. my24

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
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EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examineour Goods & Prices,
ARBUTHNOT,
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No. 115 Wood Street.
BUY THE GENUINE.

CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & CO.,
JEWELERS,
93 Market street, Pittsburgh.
(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)
Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry, also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of Watches of all the American makers in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Perregaux, and others.
We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.
Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

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Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,
72 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

To Oil Capitalists.
The BRADY'S BEND IRON COMPANY will sell tracts of land, for boring purposes, in near vicinity to the new flowing well on Armstrong Run. They will also SELL LOTS on the bank of the Allegheny River, near the new well, convenient for building sites.
W. D. SLACK, Superintendent.
BRADY'S BEND, May 10th, 1870. my10:w73

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
Just received, a large and fine assortment of New Teas, consisting of
YOUNG HYSON,
OOLONG,
JAPAN,
SOUCHONG.
Buyers are invited to call and examine the stock as quality and price will be for the interest of the purchaser.
Also, on hand, a large and excellent assortment of choice Groceries. For sale by
EDWARD HEAZLETON,
ap20:WS-F Nos. 29 and 30 Diamond Square.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY,
Will be Found a Large and Complete Stock
OF
Millinery Goods.
IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.
GUIPURE LACES,
REAL AND IMITATION
WHITE LACES.
Parasols and Sun Shades,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
A NEW STYLE IN
HOOP SKIRTS
AND
SKELETON CORSETS.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
Summer Underwear,
AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.
AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AT EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIR FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
Men's Heavy British Cotton Socks.
AT 25 CENTS.
Men's Heavy French Cotton Socks.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
Morganstern & Co's,
SUCCESSOR TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh22

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.
MWF

"HILL & ADAM'S SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
my7:wtl

FOR SALE OR LEASE.
A FIRST-CLASS
OIL REFINERY,
Well located; capacity 1,000 bbls per week, in good condition, nearly new. Apply to, or address
H. M. LONG & CO.,
my30:x49 PITTSBURGH, PA.

STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
ap21:wtl 133 SECOND AVENUE.

S. MORROW,
(Late of Fitzsimmon's & Morrow.)
(SUCCESSOR TO KEAN & KELLER.)
Manufacturer of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE, COOK

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,

AND

COUPONS

Bought at Highest Price.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.

my29

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 31, 1870.

Money easy at 3@5 on call. Sterling quiet and firm at 9¼@9⅜. Gold quiet and steady, opened at 114⅜, closed at 114⅛@114¼. Carrying rates 2 per cent. to flat. Clearances $26,000,000; export, $511,885, in bonds. $500,000 gold to-morrow.

The Gold Exchange held an executive session this afternoon to consider the action in regard to the proposed additional tax on gold sales, and on gold contracts cleared through the Gold Room. A Clearing House Committee was appointed to go to Washington and represent to the proper committee the great embarrassment such a course would be to all who have to buy gold.

Governments firm: Coupons '81, 117¾@117⅝; '62, 113⅝@113¾; '64, 113¾@113⅞; '65 new, 113⅝@113⅝; '67, 114@114⅛; '68, 112@112⅛. 10-40s 108⅝@108⅝, currencys, 12⅝@114.

State Bonds firm: Missouris, 94; old Tennessees, 69⅛; new, 57⅝; old North Carolinas, 49½; new, 35.

Stocks generally dull, with, however, activity in Pacific Mail, Ohio and Mississippi, Lake Shore and Reading. Market firm.

Canton, 68¾; western Union Telegraph, 81¾; Cumberland, 40; Quicksilver, 38½; Mariposa, 8¾; do preferred, 16¾; Adams Express, 63½; Wells and Fargo, 35; American, 60; United States, 65; Pacific Mail, 67½; New York Central, 96⅞; Erie, 19¾; Reading, 98⅜; Fort Wayne, 96½; preferred, 97; Illinois Central, 124; Lake Shore, 95½; Illinois Central, 120½; Pittsburgh, 79½; Rock Island, 110⅜; New Jersey Central, 108¾; St. Paul, 65½; preferred, 81; Wabash, 55½; preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 96½; Terre Haute, 15; preferred, 41; Chicago and Alton, 116½; preferred, 117; Ohio and Mississippi, 40¾; Hartford and Erie, 4¾; C. C. I. C., 107; Del. and Hud., 116⅜; Pittsburgh, 116¾; Iron Mountain, 46½; Atlantic Mail, 29¾.

Boston prices—Calumet, 67; Copper Falls, 48; Franklin, 8¾; Quincy, 96; Tamarack, 135.

Sub Treasury balance, gold $76,100,120; currency $6,741,516; general balance $84,520,161.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 31, 1870.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1862	113⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	117⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	113⅝
U. S. 5-20 1862	112⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	113⅛
U. S. 5-20 1864	113⅛	U. S. 10-40s	108⅝
U. S. 5-20 1865.....	113⅛	C. P. R. R.	92⅜
U. S. 10-40	88⅛	Cy. Pacifics	121⅛

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 31, 1870.

The leading grain markets are being watched with considerable interest just now, particularly Chicago, as there is more speculating and manipulating carried on there than in any other market in the country. Factions and cliques exist there almost all the time, and in many instances, by strategy and manipulating, these "rings" exert enough power to put prices up or down to meet their interests. There are a good many scalawag operators in grain in that place, men who will do almost anything to make money, so long as they can keep clear of the authorities. We clip the following from the Chicago *Tribune* of Monday:

"There was a fair shipping demand, but the liberal receipts gave the advantage to buyers, while options were weakened by the near approach of the end of the month; the market is decidedly long, large purchases for June having been made during the recent excitement, and the holders grew anxious to place it, so that they may not be called to pay out the cash next Wednesday. The Milwaukee longs appeared to be in the same fix. Both markets were, therefore, weak, while the sudden influences tended to strength. But it should be noted that the retrogressive movement in prices here, accompanied by Eastern firmness, is just what is wanted to allow the shippers to operate, the margin having been hitherto so much against them that our warehouses are fuller than ever before at this season, and some of them actually hold more wheat now than they did last November. And even this statement is hardly the side of the face that the warehousemen themselves have done a large part of the shipping this season in self-defence, to make room for receipts."

APPLES—Season almost over and the market is nearly bare. We continue to quote at $3@3.5 per bbl. for fair to choice.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged with a supply fully up to the demand. We quote at 18@20c. for fair to strictly prime fresh.

BROOM CORN—Demand very slow; prices nominally unchanged, 12 to 16c.

BROOMS—Sales of Louisville Hydraulic at $4.50; No. 1, $4.50; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $3.50; Common, $2.50@3.

BEANS—Dull but nominally unchanged, $1.50@1.75 per bushel.

CHEESE—Choice old New York State Factory, 17; New York State Goshen, (new) 19@19½; Ohio Reserve, 16@16½.

CORNMEAL—Demand light and prices unchanged, 90@1 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—The demand continues light while prices are unchanged; 24 in jobbing lots for standard brands.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a fair demand for the better grades, while common and inferior is dull and in good supply. We continue to quote Apples, at 5@5½ cts; Peaches at 6@7 cts for quarters, and 8@9 for halves.

EGGS—Notwithstanding the arrivals continue liberal, prices are maintained at 19@20. One house received over 100 bbls to-day.

FEATHERS—Very quiet and the demand is also very light and is this season of the year; live geese feathers still quoted at 80@85 to the trade.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and unchanged; there is a continued steady local demand but the supply is fully equal to the requirements. We continue our quotations to quote western flours, in store, at $5.25@5.75 for spring; $5.90@6 for winter and $7@7.50 for family brands. Rye, $4.50.

GRAIN—The arrivals of wheat continue liberal, and as might be expected, the millers are getting very "bearish" and are very close on concessions. We now quote fair to prime red at $1.15@1.18, and choice might bring $1.20. Oats continue dull and unsettled, and it is difficult to quote correctly; we are reported a sale of 1 car to go east, at 50, and we hear of some sales as having been made on wharf at 48. Corn is also dull, and the supply is getting larger, though the receipts are not very heavy. Quotations may be fairly given at 80 to 83 for ear, and 87 to 88 for shelled—sale one car at the outside quotation. Rye is dull and quoted at 90 in first hands, buyers furnishing sacks; possibly a round lot would bring 92 or 93. For barley there is little or no inquiry though the offerings continue light.

HAY—The supply in the Allegheny market to-day was larger and with a diminished demand, the market was exceedingly dull and prices lower. Sales were made all the way from $10 to $18, mostly at $10 to $14.

HEMP—Sales of undressed Kentucky Hemp at $167.

HUSKS—Corn husks, 3@3¼ cts.

LARD OIL—City brands quoted at $1.45@1.55 for extra No. 1, and a well-known western brands at $1.90@2.30.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl; and eastern at $1.75.

POTATOES—The market is rather firmer under the influence of diminished arrivals and a slightly improved demand, but as yet there is no quotable change in prices, 35 to 40c per bushel.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 5¾c per lb; No. 3, 5¾; No. 1, 6¾. Oat Meal—A & B per bbl. of 200 lbs, $10; for half bbl, 100 lbs, $5.50.

PROVISIONS—Market steady but unchanged. Plain Shoulders, 13¾; Sugar Cured (canvassed), 15¾; Ribbed Sides, 16¾; Short Rib, 17¾; Clear Sides, 17¾; Canvassed Sugar Cured Hams, 20¾; Breakfast Bacon, 18, plain, and 19, Canvassed; Lard, 17@17¾, in tierces; and 18@18½ in kegs and buckets. Mess Pork, $30¾. Dried Beef, higher, 21¾, Canvassed.

PEANUTS—Dull. Tennessee, 8@9 cts.

SEEDS—There is no inquiry for either Timothy or Clover Seeds and the season may be regarded as over. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $2.15, with but very little offering, and a round lot might bring $2.20.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 31, 1870.

The stagnation in the oil trade still continues and there is but little indication at present of any improvement. Prices have been remarkably steady during the past week or two the fluctuations either way having been unusually slight, but unfortunately the market has been and is still in that peculiar condition, that it has been impossible almost to do any business. There is and has been all along considerable inquiry for refined, mainly for early deliveries, but refiners could not sell at the prices bid, and there is an almost total absence of anything like speculation. Unlike last year, contracts now mean oil not differences, and this is probably the best feature to notice in the trade at the present time; notwithstanding the sales thus far this year will not begin to compare with those of the same time 1869, our exports are considerably larger.

CRUDE.

The market is dull and rather weak though without quotable change. Sale 1,000 bbls spot at 12¾; 2,000 seller June at 12⅜; subsequently 2,000 seller June at 12¾, without finding buyers, and after 60 days at 13@13¼. Lines for June or July to December, 12½; seller all year, 11¾@11½; buyer all year, 13@13¼.

REFINED.

The refined market, also, was very dull but without important change. Spot quoted at 20¾@20¾; June, 27; July, 27¼; June to August, 27¾. August to December, 28¼. Next year offered at 29¾. Sale 1,000 bbls July at 27¾.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Fisher Bro, 1,530, on account Shuse; Brilliant Oil Works, 900, on account Lockhart, F & Co; Excelsior Oil Co, 32, on account W. C. Cotten; A. B. Mills, 80, on account W. Bartle; D. Bigley, 80, on account T. M. Perry; F. A. Bates 240, on account C. D. Angell; Eagle Oil Works 240, on account B. & J. Duncan; Fisher Bro, 80, on account L. W. Young; Tarentum Oil Works 80, on account P. Hutchinson; Johnston & Payne 50, on account Thos. Chess. Total ..... 3,352 bbls.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

Pennock & Bro, 90 bbls lubricating oil to J. C. Doud, Philadelphia.

Keystone Oil Co., 346 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Livingston and Bro., 32 bbls ref oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 262 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

National Refining Co., 416 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Fullerton, Marvin & Co., 154 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phil'a.

J. C. Kirkpatrick, 262 bbls ref. to Logan Bro & Co., Phil'a.

H. Koehler & Co., 148 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Montgomery & Keohler, 209 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Citizens' Oil Co., 651 bbls refined oil, to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 3,150 bbls.

PITTSBURGH LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 31, 1870.

The lumber business is devoid of anything specially important. As a general thing trade is moderately active, and stocks both in river and yards are reported comparatively small. It is stated that the stocks in yard are very much more compact than last year, and the amount afloat, is pretty well reduced, and the receipts thus far this season fall considerably behind those of the same time in 1869. Pine timber is quoted at 10@11c per cubic foot; Hemlock at 8@10. Pine boards, $17@20; Hemlock, $10@12. No. 1 is inch shingles, $3.50; No. 2 do, $3.50. Lath, $3.25. Flat boats are reported at $1,000@1,100 per pair. Following are the yard prices of lumber:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

	per M. ft.
Clear	65
First Common	55
Second Common	40
Third Common	32
Sheeting	31
Hemlock Joist and Scantling	18

PLANED LUMBER.

	per M. ft.
First Common	60
Clear	70
Flooring Boards	33
Partition Boards	30
Weatherboarding, 6 sides	32
Shelving, on one sides	31
Plow and Drop Weatherboarding	35
Moulded Weatherboarding (new style)	35
Rabbetted Weatherboarding	35
Ceiling, 4 inch planed	25
⅜ in. patent unplaned do	30
If in. vertical do, with strips	31
Oak and Yellow Pine Flooring	45
Headed Palings 4 ft	25

SHINGLES.

	per M.
No. 1, 18 inch, sawed	5
No. 2, 18 inch, sawed	5 50
No. 1, 18 inch, shaved	6
No. 2, 18 inch, sawed	4
No. 1, 16 inch, shaved	5
No. 2, 16 inch, sawed	4 50
Lath	1 50
Locust Posts	25

IRON AND NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 1, 1870.

Flat bar iron	3½@3¾
Round and square	3½@3¾
Horse shoe	4¼
Hoops and light band	4½@5
Sheet iron	4½@5¼
Half oval and half round do	3¾@4
Sheet iron	4¼@5¼

Sheets over 28 inch wide, ¼c per lb extra.

ABATEMENT.

Three per cent discount for cash remitted within 30 days, or 4 months' note.

All hoops cut to length, ¼c per lb. extra.

All other iron cut to length except tire, ¼c per lb. extra.

Best refined charcoal iron, 1½c per lb. extra.

FENCE NAILS AND BRADS.

10d to 60d	$4 75	4d and 5d	$4 75
8d and 9d	4 25	3d	5 50
6d and 7d	4 50	2d	6 75

TOBACCO NAILS.

8d	$4 75 6d $5 00

FINE BLUED.

3d	$6 25 4d $7 75

LINING.

½ inch	$8 50

CASING.

75 cents per keg over common cut.

BARREL.

1½ inch	$4 75	1¼ inch	$5 75
1½ inch	5 00	1 inch	6 50
1¼ inch	5 50	¾ inch	7 00

FINISHING.

$1 25 per keg over common cut.

CUT SPIKES.

4 to 7 inches	$4 25

CUT BOAT SPIKES.

3 to 6 inches	$4 75

CLINCH NAILS.

All sizes	$5 75

HOOFING NAILS.

Iron	25 cents over common cut
Iron	tinned per keg $12 00
Copper	all sizes per lb. 45c

Discount, 12½ cents per keg in lots of 100 kegs and upwards.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Ashes dull. Cotton heavy and lower; sales of 1,200 bales at 22¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts, 24,000 bbls—less active and 5c lower, with sales of 9,000 bbls at $4.80@4.90 for superfine State and western; $5.10@5.25 for extra do; $5.30@5.85 for good to choice do; $5.20@5.35 for white wheat western extra; $5.10@5.60 for extra Ohio; $5.50@6.25 for extra St. Louis; $6.50@9 for good to choice do. Rye flour dull, with sales at $4.50@5.25. Corn meal dull and unchanged. Whisky steady, with sales of 275 bbls at $1.07¼@1.08½, closing at $1.08@1.08¾. Wheat—receipts, 154,971 bush—heavy, closing dull and 1@2c lower, with sales of 75,000 bush at $1.20@1.25 for No. 2 spring, closing at $1.21 for No. 2 spring, closing at $1.21 for No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.27¼@1.29 for No. 1 Milwaukee, closing at inside prices. Rye dull. Barley and barley malt dull. Corn—receipts, 11,000 bush—dull and 1c lower, with sales of 42,000 bush at $1.00@1.01 for new mixed western, closing at the same figure, and yellow do $1.11@1.13. Receipts of oats, 73,000 bush; market heavy and lower, with sales of 43,000 bush at 60@65c for western—inside figure for inferior—and 66@68c for Ohio and Illinois. Hay steady at $80. Hops firm and 40@100c for retail lots. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee firm, with sales of 500 bags Rio. Molasses—sales of 200 hhds Cuba at $1.00@1.13 for fair to good refining. Sugar—market heavy and lower, with sales of 2,000 hhds Cuba at 9¼@9¾c, and 250 bxs Havana at 10c. Sales of rice at 7¾@8¼c for Carolina, and 6¾@7¾c for Louisiana—crude, and 9¾c for refined. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 36@39c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Exchange unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat 1¾@1¾ higher; sales No 2 at 98@$1.01, cash, and 98@99c, seller June, closing at 98½@99c. This afternoon market unsettled but active at 97⅝@98¾ seller June, and 99¾@$1 seller last half. Corn moderately active at 75@80c for No 2, closing at 79½@79¾c. Oats firmer and 1¼@1¾c higher, closing at 47¾@47¾c for No 2. Rye quiet, closing at 78¾@79¾c. Barley nominal. Highwines dull at $1.04. Provisions nominal; hogs opened active and closed quiet at $8.30@8.35 for common to extra. Cattle active at $5.50@7.85 for cows to good shipping steers. Receipts for the past twenty-four hours: 7,210 bbls flour; 56,000 bush wheat, 235,462 corn; 66,146 bush oats; 5,432 bush barley; 1,578 hogs. Shipments: 3,372 bbls flour; 42,063 bush wheat; 106,387 bush corn; 15,800 bush oats; 1,980 bush rye; 4,014 bush barley; 2,665 hogs. Freights continue firm at 7c for wheat to Buffalo.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—Tobacco brisk at full prices. Cotton dull and nominal. Hemp quiet and unchanged. Flour inactive and unchanged: superfine, $4.@4.25; extra, $4.37½@4.50; double extra $4.75@5.00; XXX $5.25@5.50. Wheat irregular and easy for buyers; sales of 46,000 No. 3 red fall at $1.20@1.05. No. 2 at $1.09; choice do $1.10@1.11; white $1.20. Corn firm; mixed in bulk 82c for white and yellow, 80c for mixed sacked; 82@83c for white and prime white; $1@1.03 for choice; do $1.05@1.07. Oats steady; 53c for bulk, 56@57c for sacked. Nothing done in rye or barley. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whiskey firm at $1.05. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork $30. Bacon; shoulders 13½c, clear rib sides 16¾, clear 17c. Lard 17½@18c. Hard nominal at 15@16c.

Cattle steady; 1½@7¾c. Fat hogs in demand at 7¾@8c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn dull and declining and 86@90c were the closing rates. Oats dull at 47@58c. Rye at 95@95c. Cotton dull and declining at 21¾@22¾c for middling. Tobacco a shade lower; sales of 250 hhds at $6.00@8.00. Whisky irregular, and it is difficult to give quotations; old prices nominal. Provisions dull and prices nominal. Bulk shoulders sold at 13¼c, and 300 bbls mess pork at $29.50@29.75; sugar cured hams 20c. No change in oils. Eggs advanced to 18@19c, the latter rate selected. Gold 114¾ buying. Exchange dull at par.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.—Bagging firm and higher, at 30c for two-pound. Cotton at 21¾c for middling. Flour and grain are quiet at nominal quotations. Provisions are more active and prices are steady. Pork is held at $30. Bacon, 13¾c for shoulders, 17 and 17¾c for clear rib and clear sides. Bulk meats are held at 12¾c for shoulders, and 16¾c for sides; sugar cured hams at 20¾c. Lard, 17c. Whiskey, $1.05@1.07. Tobacco is fairly active, with sales of 545 hhds at $4@6 for frosted to good lugs, and $8@16.50 for low to good leaf.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Business was very dull to-day, while prices were without quotable change. Mous delaines and Persian cloths adapted for ladies' wear were greatly depressed and sold below cost. Prints and printing cloths were inactive but firm. Ginghams of medium class have held their own all season pretty well, but better and finer goods have broken down badly in price under liberal importations.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 31.—Flour steady and nominally unchanged. Rye flour steady and unchanged. There were no sales of wheat, and prices remain nominal. Corn quiet and nominal. Oats quiet and nominally unchanged. Rye firm and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Petroleum quiet and dull; crude $5.35 per bbl, and refined 25½c per gallon, on spot and seller June.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Flour in improved demand, with sales of 1,000 bbls, wheat family at $5.50@6.50. Wheat less active; Indiana $1.20. Rye $1.10. Corn dull, mixed western $1.05@1.06. Oats dull; western 66c. Mess pork in steady demand at $29.75. Lard unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Whiskey steady at $1.05@1.09 for western iron.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, May 31.—Flour active and firmer; sale of 2,000 bbls at $5.75 for No 1 spring, $9.50 for amber winter, $7.25@7.50 for white and $6.50@6.75 for white Indiana. Wheat firm; sales 9,800 bush; choice white Canada $1.30. No 1 Milwaukee club held at $1.20. No 2 do $1.15. Corn lower; sales 4,000 bush mixed Western and $1, and car lots do at $1.02.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 31.—Flour is quiet. Wheat is steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1.55, closing at $1.53. No 1 white Michigan $1.46; regular do $1.34; amber Michigan $1.18; No. 1 red $1.22; No. 2 do $1.13@. No. 3 white Wabash $1.34. Corn is lower; No. 1 48c; No. 2 47c; yellow 95c. Oats dull and lower; 36c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—Flour dull and weak. Wheat dull; Maryland $1.25@1.30. Corn—white $1.03@1.04; yellow $1.06@1.07. Oats dull at $1.33@1.35. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whiskey firm at $1.08@1.10.

Detroit.

DETROIT, May 31.—Wheat: white unchanged, extra $1.52. No. 1 $1.41@1.42, amber lower at $1.39@1.40. No 2 $1.35@1.36. Corn—No 1 steady at 56@57c for state, and 56c for western. Bran $14, coarse middlings $21.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—Flour nominal. Wheat unsettled at $1.04 for No. 1; 99c@$1 for No. 2. Oats firmer at 48 for No. 1. Corn and rye nominal. Barley lower; 66 rejected.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—Cotton dull and lower; middling 21¾@22c; sales 1,400 bales; receipts 2,069 bales; exports 4,321 bales; stock 130,691 bales.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, May 31.—Chess Hetherington & Moore Bro; 2 do do, W Hastings; 1 do do, Strott Bro; 100 bbls flour, S Linasay, Jr & Co; 35 bgs corn, Henry Ashcroft; 10 do do do, 20 do do, J Boat; 5 bbls eggs, Meanor & Harper; 31 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 4 do do, J H Graff & Co; 2 bgs feathers, Shoninger & Langner; 10 bbls apples, 30 do do, J Meek; 1 car grain, S Hood; 10 bbls oil, J Dalzell; 8 hhds tobacco, Weyman Bro; 4 do do, E Weimert; 2 do do, Wm Speer & Co; 2 bbls whisky, 2 do do, Arnsthal & Son; 10 cases wine, L Bierkowitz; 5 tes hams, J H Parker; 5 bbls eggs, Schmidt & Langner; 100 bbls willows, H Rea Jr; 2 pkgs bacon, W M Gormly; 5 bbls crackers, W Martin; 62 bgs oats, J D McCaffrey; 6 bbls eggs, Voight, M & Co; 387 bbls willows, I Mooney; 1 car grain, P Duff & Son; 1 car potatoes, Eaton Pryor; 10 tcs hams, F Sellers & Co; 30 pkgs tobacco R & A Jenkinson; 6 cases wine, C Heidenberg; 43 bbls eggs, G A Kuhn & Co; 1 car oats, Popp, Baker & Co; 13 pkgs bacon, W H Hays & Son; 8 bbls bungs, A B Mills; 100 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 10 bbls do, Hay & Co; 10 tcs hams, E H Myers & Co; 1 car wheat, Kennedy Bro.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, May 31.—1 car shoulders, J H Hare; 1 car sash and doors, Mellon Bro; 50 bbls. Boyd, M & Co; 7 cks hams, F Sellers & Co; 6 pkgs tobacco, C Arnsthal & Son; 64 bbls, G N Hoffstott; 50 bbls flour, Watt, L & Co; 200 bbls. Gregg, G Wood & Co; 15 bbls crackers, Kramer, B & Co; 2 do do, G W McClure; 3 bbls, Fgh Tannery Co; 1 do do, Reading, M & Co; 1 car stock & Co; 316 hides, Garwester Bro; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 100 do do, Schoonaker & L; 79 bbls eggs, Meanor & Harper; 31 bbls eggs, W Woodworth & D; 40 do do, M Crofts; 1 car hay, Haworth & D; 150 do do, N J Braden; 20 do do, F Hirsch; 100 do do, owner; 1 car malt, W Gray & Son; 10 bbls whisky, A L Fox; 2 cars 5 bbls eggs, J A Graff; 5 pkgs meat, H Rea Jr; 25 sks corn, Meanor & Hi 10 do rye, Woodworth & D; 23 do meal, McCulloch & Co; 1 box cheese, S P Shriver & Co; 2 do bacon, Honck Jamison & Co; 10 do hominy, Head & M; 150 bbls salt, Wm Semmel; 50 do do, Hay & Co; 5 Meek; 45 pkgs oil, G E Palmer; 100 bbls flour, owner.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, May 31.—2 cars 5 bbls, Mowland & Co; 2 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 1 do do, Park Bro & Co; 1 do pkg metal, Park Bro & Co, 16-number, R A Clark; 8,000 do do, G A Mundorf; Kee & Co; 6,000 do do, G A Mundorf; 18 pkgs castings, 2 w backs, 1 box, J Prescott & Son; 10 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 10 bbls chairs, Bedford Chair Co; 25 bxs candles, Dilworth, H & Co; 2 bxs scales, Fairbanks, M & Co; 514 pkgs tobacco, Applecorb & B; 5 bbls copper, Cliff, M & Co; 10 hhds tobacco, E McGraw & Co; 16 cases tobacco, Watt, L & Co; 20 bxs, 5 cases do, Prestzfield Bro; lot stoneware, Munhall & M; 1 pkg, Duff & Son; 7 kgs, Hilliard, Atwell & Lee; 6 casks cheese, F Blaner; 5 sks potatoes, J Kennedy; 9 sks oats, 6 do corn, F G Hagheni; 5 bbls vinegar, P Duff & Son; 41 sks corn, Rose & E; 5 pkgs tobacco, E Heazleton; lot scantling, M Seibert & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, May 31.—2 cars merchandise, Mills & Co; 1 do do, Henderson & Mackin; 2 pkgs liquor, Adler & Co; 14 sks rye, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 4 pkgs butter, do do, L H Blanchard; 6 pkgs butter, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 5 rolls leather, Seibert & Berg; 126 sks wheat, 45 do corn, 12 do oats, Scott & Gleasl; 22 sks corn, Moreland & Mitchell; 3 pkgs paper, Rothellish & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, May 31.—1 car lime, Johnston & C; 96 bdls spokes, J Lautner; 2 cars cooperage, Raiva & R; 1 cask ware, G F Company; 1 cask ware, Lauth, A B & D; 5 do do, Gump, R & Co; 1 do lumber, J McBriar; 1 do staves, Liggett & Co; 50 bbls flour, Reidelbach & Co; 6 bales cotton, E Hyde & Son; 30 doz brooms, G Hutchinson.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

GENEVA PER BELLE, May 31.—821 sks corn, 125 do oats, Mosgrave & Co; 1,000 sks corn, 2 sks wool, W Welsh & Co; 11 pkgs produce, Wm Dougherty; 11 sks oats, McHenry & Hood; 48 pkgs, Hersh & Co; 50 bbls do do, Hersh & Co; 1 mertz; 1 bbl eggs, 4 sks wool, 1 bx sundries, W McElroy & Co; 50 sks oats, S B Floyd & Co; 152 sks oats, Hitchcock & McFeeters; 30 sks do oats, McHenry & Hood; 41 sks wheat, Wm McKee & Co; 35 sks e corn, J Horner; 95 do do, W Welsh & Co; 2 e cob meal, Wm Speer & Co; 60 sks oats, Campbell & Coulson; 1 bbl bottles, J C Buffum; 4 e ale bbls, Pier, Dannals & Co; 140 bgs e corn, J E McMillin; 17 bgs wheat, Alex Crow.

RIVER PACKETS.

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THE FLEET STEAMER

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J. P. SMITH ..... Commander.
J. W. SCOTT ..... Clerk.

Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

Leaves Wharf Boat above Monongahela Bridge every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at Wharfboat, at foot of Grant street.

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ST. LOUIS.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The splendid ja sen-ger steamer

WAUANITA ..... J. B. COSWAY, Com'r.

Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THIS DAY, June 1, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH AND PORTSMITH.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.

Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY—10 A.M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR ..... Commander,

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

G. H. GIBRIEST & CO.,

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Pittsburgh and Cincinnati

PACKET LINE

The new and splendid side-wheel steamer

JUNIATA,

Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, will leave Pittsburgh for Cincinnati EVERY THURSDAY at 12 o'clock precisely. Returning, will leave Cincinnati EVERY SUNDAY at 12 M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to

BLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati

PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamer ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE, Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.

For freight, passage, or other information, apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS,
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ap11-y20mwF

CEMENT.—100 bbls. Louisville Hydraulic Cement, the best in use. For sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was again receding with scant four feet in the channel last evening by the Monongahela marks.

There was considerable rain yesterday afternoon accompanied by lightning and thunder.

The Arlington was due last evening and will depart again to-day for Cincinnati. She is off her regular day, occasioned by some necessary repairs to her machinery last week, and the low water prevented her from making up the lost time. As is well known, Capt. Moore is always particular to leave here on his regular day, but sometimes delays are unavoidable.

The Mary Davage, Messenger and Iron sides are in port but will hardly venture out until there is more water.

The Wananita, Capt. J. B. Conway, is announced to depart for St. Louis to-day and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind. Mr. Dunlevy, a very courtious and attentive gentleman, will be found in the office.

The Julia No. 2 departed for Zanesville last evening, and the St. Charles got off for Cincinnati early in the afternoon.

Business continues slow at the landing and there is not likely to be much of an improvement until there is more water.

The Waynesburg *Repository* is noticing the advent of the Belle into the Monongahela river trade, after paying quite a compliment to her officers, says: "As usual the old line went into spasms about it, and sent out the old Franklin to oppose her, which gives us three boats every other day. We should think the people have by this time learned the propriety of patronizing an independent boat. All monopolies are odious, and oppressive, and this old line is no exception. When once rid of opposition, they become arrogant in their manners, and exorbitant in their charges. The people have to take whatever they can get and pay dear for it. Moreover, the trade on the Monongahela is too large and important to be controlled by any one company."

We clip the following from the Cincinnati *Gazette*: Capt. A. A. Brown, of the Kanawha packet Spray, was, on Saturday, brought before United Commissioner Halliday, on the charge of violating the navigation laws by carrying hay and straw, without lawful cover or protection from fire. He gave bond in the sum of $500 for his appearance, June 4th, and was released.

—The Mollie Gratz was seized by the United States Marshal at Portland on Friday upon the writ of four of a former crew for wages to the amount of $280. The deck was contracted while the boat was running in White river. Capt. Paul the owner, gave bond, and the boat was released.

—Says the Cincinnati *Commercial*: The Belle Vernon reports meeting the towboat Grey Hound lying at the bank just above Ashland, yesterday morning, without steam. She also reports the N. J. Bigley lying just above Parkersburg, having broken a T-head.

—The steamer Minnie, which was loading at New Orleans for Cincinnati, found it rather difficult to secure her complement of freight, and abandoned the trip and turned over her received freight to the Glasgow.

—The Natrona, bound from New Orleans for Opelousas, broke her larboard shaft opposite Plaquemine, Saturday night, and on return to New Orleans referred her freight to steamer Lizzie Hopkins.

—The Clara Scott has been chartered by the Evansville, Paducah and Tennessee river Company to run in connection with the Sam Orr, until the new boat, now building in Cincinnati, is ready.

—On the Portsmouth and Pittsburgh packet Granite State, recently, the excursionists presented the boat with a bible, and the ladies presented Capt. Wash Kerr with a solid gold breastpin.

—Over 100,000 bushels of wheat have been brought down the Mississippi river by steamboats this season. The amount brought down to the same date last year was about 20,000 bushels.

The Meigs county *Press* says that the Pomeroy Salt Transportation Company have purchased the tow boat Sam Roberts of the Pittsburgh owners agree to the sale.

—David M. Hamilton, a well known river engineer, died at 8 o'clock Friday night, at the residence of his brother, Capt. John H. Hamilton, of Gallipolis.

—The Lady Pike sunk a barge containing 6,400 bushels of wheat by collision with the bridge at Burlington Iowa, last Tuesday. Total loss.

—It was the first boat the U. S. Marshal at Helena, Ark., seized

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Mayor Callow had fifteen visitors yesterday morning. He discharged them all.

Error.—Jonathan Heckert was the name of the owner of the big calf, in McCandless township, a notice of which we published yesterday.

Prolific.—Mr. William Wilz, of East Liberty, is the owner of a fine cow, which gave birth to three healthy calves Monday night. This beats our last vealitem.

A Pittsburgher Dead.—Mr. Charles Ihmsen, a leading glass manufacturer of this city, died on Sunday evening last, at Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he had gone to recuperate his health.

Last night a representative of the rural districts saw the "elephant" at the Varieties. Penn street, to the tune of $100, that being the amount his purse—taken by the light-fingered—contained.

In our notice of John Gillespie, yesterday morning, we unintentionally said he cleaned carpets. Mr. G. does not clean carpets, but is prepared at all times to sweep chimneys, set grates, &c., in good style.

The Performing Man with the lions at the Circus, now located in the Allegheny Diamond, was bitten by one of the gentle creatures on Monday evening. He narrowly escaped being made a meal of. His injuries are not serious.

Stock Sales.—Tuesday evening, May 31st, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street, was sold:

Keystone Bank	$90 00
German Insurance Company	30 00

Col. Egan in his new store has replenished his stock with a large lot of new and popular works, suitable in all departments, which he is closing off at half the usual prices. Call on him at Smithfield street, near Virgin alley.

The Black Bear Hotel.—At two o'clock this afternoon this valuable property will be sold at auction. This is a rare chance to purchase real estate in one of the best locations for business in the city. Do not fail to attend the sale.

Young Scamps.—To-day Daniel Collins and John Burn, two lads, will have a hearing before Alderman Keating. They are charged with stealing a lot of rings valued at $7 from the variety store of A. Swoger, Penn street, Twelfth ward.

John McDowell yesterday charged John and Margaret Garraty with obtaining $40 worth of groceries at his establishment, on Webster avenue, by falsely representing they had one hundred dollars in the bank. The Garraty's will appear before the Alderman for a hearing to-day.

Keystone Ware.—The verdict of public opinion fully settles the fact of the superiority of the Keystone ware over all others, for cheapness, beauty of design and durability. The warehouse for this excellent ware, manufactured by Messrs. Kier & Co., is at No. 363 Liberty street. Purchasers should call and see it.

Personal.—We had the pleasure of a visit to our sanctum yesterday from our friend, James T. Ferguson, Esq., one of the editors of the *Christian Instructor*, and a member of the large book printing establishment of George & Co. Mr. Ferguson is a most genial and agreeable gentleman, and his visits will always be appreciated.

It is unpleasant to be stopped on the road with a team, pulled from the wagon and then kicked and maltreated generally. Under such circumstances it is unpleasant, but Mr. Timothy Moore made information before Alderman Keating against John Lindsay for so treating his driver, William Gill. The matter now awaits the action of the Lindsay.

Fenianism.—An argument on Fenianism took place yesterday afternoon on Canal street. Patrick Gallagher and James Young were the participants, and the argument was floored metaphorically and literally. The parties subsequently came to kindlier feelings by dividing the costs in an assault and battery suit before Alderman O'Donnell.

Captain W. C. Cooke, of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, lost a valuable horse, Dexter, on Monday. He tied the animal in front of a restaurant in the Allegheny Diamond, and went into the establishment for lunch. When he came out again his property was gone, whether stolen or strayed he cannot tell, but the former method was, in all probability, that by which it disappeared.

John Blondin stated to Alderman McMasters that on Monday he had entered John Forney's saloon in the Diamond on Decoration Day to get a drink, when he was ordered out, not complying with the demand he was attacked, beat, kicked in the eye and otherwise unpleasantly decorated. The accused will have an opportunity of explaining matters before the Alderman to-day.

Bathing.—We have been repeatedly requested to call the attention of the authorities of Allegheny City to the fact that the Allegheny river, from Pine street to the upper end of Reed's island, is a favorite bathing place at all hours of the day by boys and young men who outrage all decency by all manner of indecencies. Is there no way to abate the nuisance?

Mr. John Megraw, No. 46 Ninth street, deals wholesale and retail in snuff, cigars and all articles in that trade. Country merchants will find it an advantage to deal with him. His stock is full and complete, and his terms cannot be excelled. All lovers of the weed should patronize Megraw. He can appreciate their wants, and can supply them immediately with the best article manufactured.

Cruelty to Animals.—A driver by the name of Foley, driving a horse and mule attached to a cart, hauling brick, belonging to Graham, Wharf at the foot of second street, yesterday, abused the animals shamefully. He overloaded them and because they could not pull the load beat them over the head with the but of a heavy whip. Such a brute should not be entrusted with the care of animals possessed of more common sense than the driver.

Foreign Delegates.—Our much esteemed friend, William Semple, Esq., one of our noble merchant princes, drove the foreign delegates to the United Presbyterian Church, which is now in session in this city, to his country seat in McClure township, yesterday afternoon. After visiting a few points of interest in the city they could not fail to do, having such a generous host, the party returned in the evening to the residence of Mr. Semple in Allegheny.

Plucked His Beard.—Decoration Day attracted to the city many denizens from the rural districts, amongst whom was Robert Kilgallan. Kilbain succeeded in getting on a "tare" while in the city, and meeting George Silsman, a confectionery street car conductor, in an ardent fancy for George's patriarchal beard and attempted to transfer it, in which he was successful to the extent of a handful. Alderman O'Donnell subsequently arrested him on George's information for assault and battery. He was held for a hearing.

Ice Cream.—The ice cream season has fairly opened, and lovers of the delicious article are having their tastes gratified. Among the best places in the city for this purpose is the popular ladies' and gents' confectionery, Youngson's, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley. In addition to the attraction of the best ice cream, cakes, and the delicate *et cetera*, this establishment is provided with a sumptuous dining-room, where at any hour of the day ladies and gentlemen can appease their appetites with the daintiest luxuries of the season. Ye hungry one's call at Youngson's.

Mr. Henry Paulus again finds himself and his shoe store in the old place. Mr. Paulus has built an extension in rubbing his house to the front of which, at No. 124 Ohio avenue, is a modern and elegant style, while the interior arrangements are by all the latest requirements of these progressive times. His stock of goods—boots, shoes and gaiters—is a large one, new and well chosen. Mr. Paulus believes in the adage, "Live and let live," and has fixed his prices accordingly. Whoever wants good material and good work in his shoes should go to Paulus' to make sure of finding it.

Speck of Riot.

Yesterday afternoon officer Crawford while patroling Railroad street, in the Ninth ward, observed a man acting in a disorderly manner. He attempted to take him into custody when the companions of his prisoner, about a dozen in number came to the rescue. The officer was badly beaten and the fellow released. A crowd collected about the place but before assistance had arrived the assailants all escaped. Some of them are known.

European Tourists.

The following parties will sail on the Inman steamer City of Brooklyn, next Saturday: Mr. H. J. Murdoch, Mrs. H. J. Murdoch and six children; Miss A. Hutton, Mr. Daniel Wilson, Miss Anna Wilson, Mr. Daniel Wallace, Mr. Alexander Chambers, of A. & D. H. Chambers, Mr. Simon Johnston, the well known druggist, Mr. John Cunningham, of Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., Mr. C. McCaw, Mr. Robert Moore, and Mr. A. W. Gittens, (formerly of this city), now of New York, Agent of the Steamship India sailing same day, has among her passengers Rev. Joseph Hunter, of Wilkinsburg, Mrs. Joseph Hunter, and daughter, Miss Letitia Hunter and Miss Letitia Denniston.

Row at the Iron City Park.

Decoration day was celebrated by some festive parties at a picnic held in Iron City Park. Matters moved along smoothly enough until about two o'clock, when a slight misunderstanding between two of the attendants, amounting to a knock down, ended in a general row. Tables were overturned, the dancing ceased, and in about ten minutes a free fight was in full progress. The parties continued the exercise until near six o'clock. Women and men were engaged indiscriminately, four females being knocked down like Amazonian feats. One of the men, David Carroll, was dangerously injured. A young girl, whose name we could not ascertain, was dragged from a carriage, and very badly beaten. The fight continued until the combatants were completely exhausted, when it was found there were about a dozen police on the ground, not one of whom interfered. The picnic season was thus inaugurated by one of the most disgraceful riots on record.

Convention N. A. Turners' Union.

TUESDAY, May 31.—*Morning Session.*—Mr. F. Lackner, of Chicago, in the chair.

Report of Committee on Gymnastic Exercises received, discussed, and resolutions contained in the report adopted.

Report of Committe on Complaints concerning relations between one of the Turners' societies at Utica, N. Y., and the officers of the Turners' District of Western New York. Report adopted.

Report of Committee on General Instruction received, discussed, and resolutions contained therein adopted.

Evening Session.—Mr. F. Lackner, of Chicago, in the chair.

Report of Committee on Revision of Accounts was received and adopted.

Report of Committee on Platform and Constitution contained a number of propositions, aimed at alterations in the Platform and Constitution of the Union. Propositions discussed, amended and then adopted.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

U. P. CHURCH.

General Assembly—Sixth Day's Proceedings—Church Extension—Sabbath Schools—Foreign Missions—China Mission—Papal Baptism.

SIXTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The delegates assembled in the usual place at nine o'clock, A. M., yesterday, and a half hour was spent in devotional exercises.

The Assembly met at half-past nine o'clock and was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

The roll of members was called, after which the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Robert Cooper, of the Presbytery of Freeport, was admitted as a delegate.

Rev. D. F. Barnes, chairman of the Committee on Church Extension, made a report relative to various matters referred to them by the Assembly. The committee, among other things, recommended the election of a Secretary to the Board of Church Extension, to serve for three years, at an annual salary of $500. Entered upon the journal.

Rev. Robert Armstrong presented the report of the Committee on Home Missions, which was entered upon the journal.

On motion, the consideration of the subject of Home Missions was made the special order of the day for half past two o'clock.

Rev. J. R. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee on Sabbath Schools, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a discussion of Sabbath Schools, especially on the being given to uniform lessons, blackboard exercises and other improved methods of teaching, be made the order of the day for Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

The resolution was adopned.

Rev. J. D. Turner, Chairman of the Committee on Devotional Exercises, presented a resolution appointing Rev. J. R. Johnson, Moderator Alternate, to preach the opening sermon at the next meeting of the General Assembly. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Rev. Mr. Pollock, Chairman of the Special Committee on Secret Societies, presented a report relative to the communication from the National Association, opposed to secret societies to meet in Cincinnati next month, requested the appointment of delegates from this Assembly. The committee were opposed to the appointment of delegates.

The report was adopted.

THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

The special order of the day being called for Dr. Pratt, corresponding delegate from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, was introduced and spoke at some length. The speaker confined his remarks, principally, to the subject of Union. He said a spirit of Union pervaded the entire Assembly, which but recently closed its labors in Philadelphia. The Church was in favor of a union of the Presbyterian family, and he believed the day was not far distant when that grand object would be fully consummated. He could not see the difference between the several Evangelical churches that made them christian churches, but it was the common truths. There was not enough truth in the *differentia* to save a single soul; any man's soul would starve upon it. He (Dr. Pratt) concluded by presenting to the Assembly the most hearty congratuations of the Reunited Presbyterian Church.

The Moderator responded to the remarks in a brief and appropriate address.

At four minutes past ten Rev. Blair the Assembly joined in singing a part of the 142d Psalm.

Rev. Mr. Blair moved that the subject of Christian Union be made the order of the day for half past seven o'clock.

The motion was amended so as to make the discussion of the report of the Board of Foreign Missions the order of that day. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Getty moved that the Assembly now proceed to consider the report of the Board of Foreign Missions.

This motion elicited considerable discussion.

A motion was made to reconsider the action of the Assembly in the matter of Home Missions. Adopted.

In order to settle the difficulty a substitute resolving to proceed with the transaction of unfinished business was offered and adopted.

THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Rev. H. G. Wallace, Second Clerk, stated that the first minute of unfinished business was the consideration of Part VI, upon which there were a number of amendments.

Rules 52, 73 and 74 were then adopted.

A motion to constitute a committee on leave of absence was voted down.

An amendment was offered changing the name of the Judicial Committee to "Committee on Judiciary."

The amendment was adopted.

The rules as a whole were then taken up and adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Validity of Papal Baptism, which had been before the Assembly at a previous session, was taken up. The question being on the motion to refer the adoption of it for another year and publish it for the information of the church.

Considerable discussion ensued, after which the vote was taken and the motion was lost by a vote of 89 to 44.

The Assembly then adjourned under the rules, Rev. Robert Armstrong leading in prayer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly met at half-past 2 o'clock and was opened with prayer by Rev. Wm. Bruce, of Baltimore.

A motion was made to suspend the order of the day, the consideration of the subject of Home Missions, to take up the consideration of Foreign Missions. The order was suspended, and the Assembly proceeded to consider the subject of Foreign Missions.

The third resolution, which approves of the Constitution for an association of the members of the Mission in Egypt, for all business outside of Presbyterial work, was adopted.

The fourth resolution was then taken up. It directs that all efforts to raise funds for particular missionary purposes shall be made only with the knowledge and co-operation of the Assembly or the Board. Leave was granted for the committee to withdraw this motion for the present.

The fifth resolution recommended all churches to have stated seasons for conference or sermons, and prayer in reference to missionary work, and the spread of the gospel throughout the world, and that efforts be made to place information in regard to this subject in the hands of all the families and members of the whole Church. It was adopted unanimously.

THE CHINA MISSION.

The subject of the China Mission was taken up. The reports of the board and that of the Committee on the Board were read at length, and a resolution was passed allowing any member of the Board to make remarks in relation to the matter of the Mission to China.

Dr. Cooper did not approve of the action continuing the mission in China, unless there is a new state of things inaugurated. He would like to hear Brother Nevin, who had returned from the field, and was present in the house, before he would say more.

Dr. Dales thought the report presented all that was necessary. The Board felt no deeper personal interest in any mission than in that of China. It had not been sustained as it should have been.

Mr. William Getty was of the opinion that this was the best year in which to close the proceedings. He had been a member of the Board for six years. The church never manifested that interest in the China mission that she should have done. He hoped that if the church should resolve to continue the mission she would support it liberally.

Rev. A. Wallace moved that Rev. J. C. Nevin, returned missionary from China, be requested to address the Assembly on the subject of the China Mission.

Mr. Nevin then ascended the platform. He had not physical strength enough, he said, to deliver an address. When he read the action of the Assembly last year he thought no report would be expected. He expected to make out a report on his voyage home, but was unable to do so. He may have mistaken the action of the Assembly, but he thought he could not. He thought that the action of the Assembly was an intimation that the Mission would be transferred to another body. His co-laborer, Mr. McKelvey, had no alternative but to go to India, or return home. He chose the latter. Immigrants are flocking to the United States by the thousands. The church could sustain three missions in the country without any immigrants coming. This she is perfectly able to do. Let her take it up, and sustain it with energy and determination. Then will she certainly be blessed.

In reply to a question of Dr. Easton, Mr. Nevin said it was his firm determination to return to China in whatever way God in his providence might order.

Rev. Mr. Crowe, asked if there was not a large field for missionary labor among the Romish church as a missionary field, in which they might carry on their operations.

Mr. Nevin responded that there were eight hundred thousand inhabitants in Canton alone. The fifteen or more missionaries that are there are sufficient for the present field of work. In the province of Canton alone there were one hundred and thirteen millions.

The Chinese are by nature an intelligent people. But their civilization differs from ours. It does not rest on the same foundation, Bible Christianity. There is a want of the gospel has grown out by their hatred to foreigners.

If the work was carried on for another generation in China there would be great fruits reaped. He was willing to labor fifty years in China if spared. (Applause) to accomplish this end.

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On motion it was resolved that the Assembly adjourn to meet in the evening at half past seven o'clock, and Foreign Missions be made the order of the day for that hour.

The session was extended fifteen minutes to hear Rev. J. W. Bain, delegate of the National Reform Association. The chief aim of the Association, said Mr. Bain, is to induce the nation to acknowledge the sovereignty of God in the person of his son Jesus Christ over the nation. If it is the duty of the nation to make such recognition, it is the duty of the nation to make it so explicit that there shall be no doubt in regard to it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bain's address the Assembly adjourned. Rev. Dr. Doig concluding by prayer.

EVENING SESSION.

Last evening the Assembly again convened at 7½ o'clock, the Moderator in the chair.

Rev. James Sawhill opened with prayer.

The consideration of the report in reference to the China Mission was then resumed.

Rev. David Paul, Chairman of the Committee, thought the Assembly should either yield a hearty support to the Mission or abandon it. To bring the matter properly before the Assembly he offered as a substitute the following:

Resolved, That it is the solemn and deliberate judgment of this Assembly that the mission in China ought to be reinforced and heartily supported.

Rev. Mr. McCleary said that ten years ago he doubted the propriety of supporting this mission. He had changed his opinion. Since Mr. Nevin had been in the field and valuable property had been secured he thought best to continue. Many Chinese were now coming to this country and this was the other reasons convinced him it was wise to continue the mission.

Rev. Mr. Purdy favored the resolution decidedly. He thought if necessary, additional means might be secured to send other laborers out.

Rev. Mr. Pollock was opposed to the resolution. There were many stronger missionary stations in China, under the direction of orthodox sister churches, with more laborers than the United Presbyterian Church could hope to command.

If it was to be placed on a sound basis, however, he pledged his congregation to raise their proportion of the funds necessary.

Rev. Mr. Dunlop said he was in favor of the resolution. The Assembly, having put their "hand to the plow," and then looking back, would not enter the kingdom of God upon them. A great door was opened up, and a work was commenced which must be continued if they were true to their trust as stewards of the Master.

He was afraid the faith of the Church was failing in this respect. Because they had it not they had failed. With faith they could continue the work, and their labors would be crowned with rich success.

Rev. Mr. Pollock suggested that it was time the debate should close. A great many of the members had to secure their places of entertainment outside the cities, and if they remained longer in the Assembly they would miss the train.

Rev. Mr. Bruce moved that the subject be postponed until Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock. This was subsequently amended, providing that the vote be not taken before ten o'clock.

After considerable discussion, the motion, as amended, was adopted.

THE BAPTISM QUESTION.

The report of the Committee on Papal Baptism was then taken up, with the resolution providing for its publication. The report embodied the idea that Papal baptism was not Christian.

Rev. Mr. Harper moved an amendment to the report, as a substitute that sentence which said "The Church of Rome at one time was Christian," but had degenerated.

He supported his motion by a lengthy speech, and concluded by defining his reasons for making it, first, as because it was not a fact that the Romish Church had ever been christian, and second, it would lead to a wrong impression of the position of the Church.

Several members made short speeches on the motion, when

Rev. Mr. Paul offered an amendment that "the validity of Papal baptism is not admitted."

Rev. Mr. Ormond, of New York, thought they had nothing to do with the question of the Romish church. They only were considering the assertion that the Church of Rome was christian. He believed that. He thought that Church had no right to baptise in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. It was not a christian Church, and that was all they had to deal with.

Rev. Mr. Jackson thought to pass this resolution was to establish a new doctrine in the church. It was a question which had never been before it either of the Assemblies, out of which now formed the United Presbyterian Church. The question was a very important one, and he did not think the Assembly was ready to decide it. It had never been mooted in the Presbyteries. He knew there were many there who thought a Papal baptism was made by the paper, was a wrong one. He, therefore, favored postponing the matter until the next General Assembly. For himself he was ready to vote now against the resolution, or the adoption of the paper, but thought it advisable to postpone.

Rev. Mr. Turnbull said he was as strongly opposed to the Roman Catholic as any one, but he was not prepared to vote upon so urgently on such a weighty matter. The paper might be correct in every part, but he had not had time to consider and was unwilling to vote.

Rev. Mr. Armstrong said if the members were not now prepared to decide on this question it was their own fault. It should not now be postponed.

Rev. Mr. Ormond said the question was a very practical one with him. In his town he had been missionating among the Roman Catholic Church; some of them attended his preaching and would come into his church in all probability. Now, he wanted to know whether he should baptize them or not.

If it was admitted that their baptism was of divine origin then the United Presbyterian Church might as well admit them on certificate. That was the logical sequence.

Rev. Mr. Harper obtained the floor now and was proceeding with his argument when Rev. Mr. Wallace interrupted him by saying that he would allow a moment's interruption? The speaker, for purposes shall be made only with the knowledge and co-operation of the Assembly or the Board. Leave was granted the committee to withdraw this motion for the present.

The fifth resolution recommended all churches to have stated seasons for conference or sermons, and prayer in reference to missionary work, and the spread of the gospel throughout the world, and that efforts be made to place information in regard to this subject in the hands of all the families and members of the whole Church. It was adopted unanimously.

THE CHINA MISSION.

The subject of the China Mission was taken up. The reports of the board and that of the Committee on the Board were read at length, and a resolution was passed allowing any member of the Board to make remarks in relation to the matter of the Mission to China.

Dr. Cooper did not approve of the action continuing the mission in China, unless there is a new state of things inaugurated. He would like to hear Brother Nevin, who had returned from the field, and was present in the house, before he would say more.

Dr. Dales thought the report presented all that was necessary. The Board felt no deeper personal interest in any mission than in that of China. It had not been sustained as it should have been.

Mr. William Getty was of the opinion that this was the best year in which to close the proceedings. He had been a member of the Board for six years. The church never manifested that interest in the China mission that she should have done. He hoped that if the church should resolve to continue the mission she would support it liberally.

Rev. A. Wallace moved that Rev. J. C. Nevin, returned missionary from China, be requested to address the Assembly on the subject of the China Mission.

Mr. Nevin then ascended the platform. He had not physical strength enough, he said, to deliver an address. When he read the action of the Assembly last year he thought no report would be expected. He expected to make out a report on his voyage home, but was unable to do so. He may have mistaken the action of the Assembly, but he thought he could not. He thought that the action of the Assembly was an intimation that the Mission would be transferred to another body. His co-laborer, Mr. McKelvey, had no alternative but to go to India, or return home. He chose the latter. Immigrants are flocking to the United States by the thousands. The church could sustain three missions in the country without any immigrants coming. This she is perfectly able to do. Let her take it up, and sustain it with energy and determination. Then will she certainly be blessed.

In reply to a question of Dr. Easton, Mr. Nevin said it was his firm determination to return to China in whatever way God in his providence might order.

Rev. Mr. Crowe, asked if there was not a large field for missionary labor among the Romish church as a missionary field, in which they might carry on their operations.

Mr. Nevin responded that there were eight hundred thousand inhabitants in Canton alone. The fifteen or more missionaries that are there are sufficient for the present field of work. In the province of Canton alone there were one hundred and thirteen millions.

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On motion it was resolved that the Assembly adjourn to meet in the evening at half past

IN MEMORIAM.

Death of T. B. Hamilton, Esq.—Proceedings in the U. S. Court Relative Thereto—Meeting of the Pittsburgh Bar—Resolutions.

The sudden and unexpected death of Thos. B. Hamilton, Esq., to which we briefly alluded yesterday has created deep sorrow in the large circle of friends and acquaintances of the deceased. Mr. Hamilton was a leading member of the bar, and by his genial deportment, gentlemanly bearing and high sense of honor commanded the respect and esteem of all with whom he associated.

His death was announced in the several county courts yesterday, which, out of respect to his memory, suspended business. Appropriate action was taken in the United States Court, of which he bar was also a member, and a meeting of the Pittsburgh bar was held to take action relative to his death.

In the United States Court W. D. Moore, Esq., in announcing the death of Mr. Hamilton, said:

May it please the Court, in common with the members of the bar, his older associates and friends, and the whole community, I was yesterday startled and grieved by the announcement of the death of Thomas B. Hamilton, Esq., for twenty years past an honored and prominent member of this Bar. I regret that the sorrowful duty of making this announcement has not fallen to some older member of the bar to whom his abilities and attainments were better known. His virtues as a man, I have long and intimately known, and stands in my memory linked with the precious associations of my student life—with the companions and classmates—the teachers who have made the old university sacred to your hearts as well as to myself. Mr. Hamilton and myself were separated by distance and diversity of pursuit for a large portion of our life, but when in the strange providence of God, we were brought by admission to the bar, once more to his side—he welcomed me with the old cordiality—with a large-hearted generosity of feeling, which I had known of old, and struggle upon which I had entered, and to the day of his death, held the old bond of fraternity of feeling. I am sincerely grateful for the opened grave. This is not the time or place to pronounce his eulogium. At the more formal meeting of the bar, others will pay fitting and sacred duty, but I know how profound is the sorrow for his early death, and how wide is the sympathy for his bereaved family. In testimony of respect to his memory, I move that this Court do now adjourn.

Hon. Jas. Cooper, United States District Attorney, seconded the motion and said: My acquaintance with Mr. Hamilton has been brief, but it has been sufficient to justify my hearty approval of the tribute paid by Mr. Moore to his memory. It is with sincere sorrow I am called upon so early in my connection with this court, to discharge so melancholy a duty. To those who have known him long and intimately belongs the office of further illustrating the noble traits of his character and memory by such fitting tribute as they may deem suitable. What I have learned of Mr. Hamilton in our brief intercourse gives me assurance that I shall join sincerely in that sorrowful duty.

His Honor Judge McCandless said: "I have known Mr. Hamilton ever since his admission to the bar—indeed from his boyhood. By his diligence and ability he secured a very large practice, and by his genial and honest heart, as Attorney, won friends not a few, both in and out of the profession. I have been deeply grieved and startled by his sudden death, and in fit and right that the memory of one who has illustrated and adorned his honorable profession, should be preserved. For that reason is ordered that the Court do now adjourn, in respect to his memory, and that the record of these proceedings be entered in the minutes of the Court.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

The members of the Pittsburgh Bar, pursuant to a published notice, met yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Common Pleas Court room, to take appropriate action relative to the death of Thos. B. Hamilton, Esq. The meeting was organized by calling Judge Stowe to the chair. His Honor, in a brief address, stated the object of the meeting, when

Judge Kirkpatrick, Judge Stowe, John Barton, Esq., and Robert Woods were appointed a committee. Messrs. M. Magee and Josiah Cohen chosen Secretaries.

Maj. A. M. Brown moved the appointment of a committee of five to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting relative to the death of Mr. Hamilton.

The motion prevailed, and Messrs. A. M. Brown, Jno. H. Bailey, R. F. Lucas, W. B. Negley and Thos. M. Marshall, Jr., appointed.

During the absence of the Committee W. D. Moore, Esq., in an eloquent speech eulogized the deceased.

Maj. A. M. Brown, Chairman of the Committee, submitted the following:

WHEREAS, We are pained with profound sorrow of the decease of our brother Thos. B. Hamilton, Esq., of the Pittsburgh Bar, therefore,

Resolved, That in his decease we have lost a warm hearted friend and the Bar an earnest and able member, and

Resolved, That while we humbly and reverently bow to the dispensation of Providence in thus suddenly removing our friend and brother, we render our tribute of sorrow in expression of our appreciation of his worth, and extend to her in her sad bereavement our sincere sympathy.

Resolved, That the members of the Bar will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions to the wife of the deceased, and request the Courts of this county to have the same entered on their minutes.

Eloquent and feeling addresses were then delivered by Messrs. A. M. Brown, John H. McLowrey, Joseph Gazzam, W. C. Moreland, Samuel Harper, R. F. Lucas, and others, after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted. Messrs. W. D. Moore, J. H. Baldwin, David Reed, James M. Murray and Samuel Harper, were appointed pall bearers, and the meeting then adjourned.

The funeral will be taken up on Wednesday morning, June 1st.

SUICIDE.

Hung to a Tree—Domestic Infelicity.

Sunday morning considerable excitement was created in little Washington by the discovery of the body of James Anderson, a resident of the place, hanging to a tree just outside the town. He was a man in feeble health and three months ago married his second wife. Last week it is said she left him and returned to her parents in this county on a reason that he failed to support her. Anderson was very dejected by the occurrence and acted in such a manner as to attract notice on Friday but no suspicions were entertained that he contemplated suicide. He was not seen from that day and nothing was at the seat of the finding of the body. It is thought his domestic trouble had driven him temporarily insane and led to his death.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Opera House will be opened to the public Saturday afternoon and evening of the present week. In the afternoon Mr. Conklin the gentlemanly treasurer who graced the box office during the season, will take a benefit, on which occasion a rare bill will be presented. Mr. Harry Hotto, the favorite comedian has consented to favor us on this occasion and in consideration of this fact a complimentary benefit will be tendered him Saturday evening. Of course all friends will be there.

MINSTRELS.—Leon & Kelly's celebrated minstrels are creating a sensation at the Academy of Music. The house is crowded every night. Go and hear them. They are immensely funny.

CIRCUS.—Campbell's circus is drawing large crowds to the Allegheny Diamond. This afternoon and evening are the last chances to see them, and they should be improved.

A DEFAULTER.

A City Official Decamps with Several Hundred Dollars of the City Funds—A Successor to be Elected—Applicants for the Position.

For several days past a rumor has been circulating freely that the Wharfmaster of the Allegheny Wharf has not been attending to his business properly and that unless he changed his ways the Committee would be compelled to recommend to Council the propriety of a change in officers. Subsequently there appears to have been a change, but not such as contemplated by the Wharf Committee. The Wharfmaster, it is alleged, has changed his base of operations and no longer acts in the capacity of a city official, as it is currently reported that he has gone to California and taken a considerable sum of money, which should have been paid into the City Treasury, with him, thereby reducing the "current balance" to the extent of several hundred dollars. How much truth there is in these reports we are unable to say, but an examination of the books in the Treasurer's office shows that the Wharf Master has paid no money into the Treasury for the present fiscal year. The last return made to the Treasurer by him was on the 31st day of January, at which time he is credited with $275, which appears to have been the receipts for the month of January, as he is credited on the third of the succeeding month with $160, which was doubtless the receipts for February.

We presume the Controller's books will, as they unquestionably should do, show the amount returned by the Wharf Master for the months of February, March and April, and if so that he still owes the city on return has been made for the month of May; but we had no opportunity of examining the Controller's books after learning the circumstances in the case, and consequently cannot state the amounts.

Effect of the Wharf Master's absence was brought to the notice of the Committee several days since, and application has been made for the appointment for the position, which we are informed, will be declared vacant by the Committee at the next meeting of Councils.

The city, of course, will not lose anything, except the services of the Wharf Master, as his bondsmen will be held responsible for any deficiency in his account with the city.

The contest for the position thus made vacant has already become quite lively, there being, as stated above, no less than four candidates for it. It is to be hoped, if another is elected, as there undoubtedly will be, that Councils will select a competent and reliable man.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Street Improvements—Communication.

A regular meeting of the Council of South Pittsburgh was held at the office of Justice Barker last evening, Burgess Humphries presiding.

Present: Messrs. Brown, Sheargold, Kine and Williams.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Bids for repairing and cleaning streets, amounting to $818.45, and sundry bills, amounting to $149.25, were read and warrants ordered for the payment of the same.

The following communication from the Treasurer and Collector in the sum of $6,000 each were read and approved.

A communication from the contractor for grading and paving Chestnut alley asking for $75 as compensation for extra work was read and referred to the Committee on Streets.

Stripped English Half Hose.
Marino Half Hose.
Brown Cotton Half Hose
At the new stand stocking store.
JOHN DEGELMAN & CO.,
No. 30 Fifth Avenue.

The Continental.

There is no better restaurant in the city than the Continental, Fifth avenue, below the Post Office. Go when you will at any hour of the day, and a meal fit for the daintiest appetite will be placed before you. The saloon is open from six in the morning until midnight, and is managed with such liberality that no one could ever experienced in providing for the wants of customers. To-day a grand dinner will be set forth, comprising the assertion of which we would be to create an appetite. The best way to test the character of the establishment would be to drop in to-day and dine. One visit will be enough to satisfy the most credulous that nowhere in the city can a more varied, healthful repast be had for the money.

House and Lot, on Sandusky street. A. Leggate, auctioneer, will sell to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the house and lot No. 158 Sandusky street, near Ohio street.

Ladies' Brown Cotton Hose.
Ladies' extra large Hose.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose.
A full assortment of ladies' underwear, at the new stand stocking store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.
JOHN DEGELMAN & CO.

The Spring Stock of Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, at corner of Penn avenue and Cherry alley, is complete and complete. Monsieur Bonpain continues to preside at the cutting. tf

Stonecoal Cathartic Syrup is used in all cases instead of pills, castor oil, epsom salts, &c. It is pleasant to take. Twenty-five cents. For sale by all druggists. W.F.M.

New books to suit the million, at Col. J. D. Egan's, Smithfield street, near Virgin alley. Selling at half price.

No. 27 Bidwell street, at auction. The sale of Mr. Coffin's property is postponed until Thursday (to-morrow) morning, at 10 o'clock. Terms accommodating. A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

People are bound to give Pier, Dannals & Co. a call, as this is a week to go to work right and day to fill the demand for cream ale.

Gents' Summer Marino Drawers,
Gents' Linen Drawers,
Gents' Jean Drawers
At the New stand stocking store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.
JOHN DEGELMAN & CO.

MARRIED:

SIMPSON—PARK—On Tuesday evening, the 31st ult., at the residence of the bride's father, 317 Second avenue, by Rev. T. H. Hanna, Mr. JAMES SIMPSON and Miss MARY JANE PARK, both of this city.

SLICER—RALSTON—On Monday evening, May 30th, 1870, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. B. F. Brooke, WALTER R. SLICER, of Lloyd & Black's Building, Fourth avenue, to Miss Fannie C.